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Latin America Report

No. 2385

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15 October 1981

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2385

CONTENTS

ENERGY ECONOMICS

| INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS | |
|--|---|
| Briefs New Yacyreta Official Yacyreta Turbine Construction |] |
| ARGENTINA | |
| Briefs Oil Well Discovered | 2 |
| B RAZI L | |
| Continuing Decline in Electric Energy Use Noted | |
| (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 2 Sep 81) | 3 |
| PETROBRAS Discovers Gas Reserve in Alagoas (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 6 Sep 81) | 5 |
| Proalcohol To Finance Microdistilleries in 1982 (0 GLOBO, 3 Sep 81) | 6 |
| Briefs | |
| Oil Production Rise | 8 |
| COUNTRY SECTION | |
| INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS | |
| Guyana, Caribbean Countries Offered Canadian Aid (CANA, 23 Sep 81) | 9 |

| | Cuban Commentary on Results of Solidarity Conference With Haiti (Havana International Service, 24 Sep 81) | 11 |
|---------|---|----|
| | Briefs | |
| | Haitian Ambassador in Jamaica | 13 |
| | E. Caribbean Students in Cuba | 13 |
| ARGENT | INA | |
| | Iglesias Rouco Views New Alliance With United States | |
| | (J. Iglesias Rouco; LA PRENSA, 20 Sep 81) | 14 |
| | Massera's Party Meets With Other Sectors | |
| | (TELAM, 21 Sep 81) | 17 |
| | Multiparty Group Meets To Discuss Program | |
| | (HERALD, 24 Sep 81) | 19 |
| | Former Navy Chief on Government 'Comedy of Exrors' | |
| | (HERALD, 27 Sep 81) | 20 |
| | Briefs | |
| | Joint Communique on Trade | 21 |
| | Official Pension for Esquivel | 21 |
| | Wage Hikes at 30 Percent Set | 22 |
| BERMUDA | | |
| | Briefs | |
| | New Cabinet Ministers | 23 |
| BRAZIL | | |
| | Guerreiro, Advisers Reaffirm Course of Foreign Policy | |
| | (Carlos Conde; O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 13 Sep 81) | 24 |
| | Twelve-Month Economic Growth Through July: 2.1 Percent | |
| | (O GLOBO, 16 Sep 81) | 27 |
| | Industrial Production Down 4.67 Percent Through July | |
| | (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 15 Sep 81) | 28 |
| | IBEA Establishes Center in Preparation for Antarctic Trip | |
| | (O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, 15 Sep 81) | 29 |
| | Joint Venture With FRG To Build Dirigibles Proposed | |
| | (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 10, 11 Sep 81) | 30 |
| | Dirigible Plant in Minas Gerais | |
| | Background on Dirigible Project | |

| | Briefs | |
|--------|--|----------|
| | PCB Union Activity Scored | 33 |
| CHILE | | |
| | Interior Minister Announces Larger Civilian Role in Government | |
| | (EL MERCURIO, 5 Sep 81) | 34 |
| | Interview With Minister Secretary General General Julio Bravo Valdes | |
| | (Julio Bravo Valdes Interview; EL MERCURIO, 6 Sep 81) | 38 |
| | Political, Trade Relations Outlined | |
| | (EL MERCURIO, 9, 7 Sep 81) | 45 |
| | Political Relations Good | |
| | Trade Statistics | |
| | New UN Ambassador Discusses Priorities, France-Mexico Document | |
| | (EL MERCURIO, 5 Sep 81) | 48 |
| | Antarctic Seen Providing Natural Resources | |
| | (EL MERCURIO, 7 Sep 81) | 50 |
| COS TA | RICA | |
| | Commentator Sees Belize Problem as Unsolved | |
| | (Radio Reloj, 21 Sep 81) | 52 |
| | 'Hawk View' Maneuvers Seen as U.S. Mistake | |
| | (Editorial; Radio Reloj, 29 Sep 81) | 53 |
| | Briefs | |
| | Price Increase of Staples | 54 |
| | Nicaraguan Transit Rule Criticized Mission From Belize | 54 54 |
| | New Posts Announced | 54 |
| | # F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F | |
| CUBA | | |
| | Preparations Underway for Census in September (Jose Cazanas Reyes; VERDE OLIVO, 30 Aug 81) | 55 |
| | Education Gains Match Production, Defense Efforts | |
| | (Antonio Perez Herrero; TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, 4 Jul 81) | 58 |
| | People's Government Delegate Responsibilities Explained | |
| | (Susana Lee; GRANMA, various dates) | 63 |
| | 'TRABAJADORES' Begins Labor Legislation Review Section | |
| | (Irene Reves: TRABAJADORES, 21 Jul 81) | 70 |

| | Role of Trade Union Activist Explained | |
|---------|--|----|
| | (Jose Reyes; TRABAJADORES, 17 Aug 81) | 73 |
| | General Batista Presents Banner to FAR Border Brigade | |
| | | 75 |
| | (Pablo Soros Fernandez; JUVENTUD REBELDE, 23 Aug 81) | /3 |
| EL SAL | VADOR | |
| | Duarte Should Have Used Hard Line in U.S. | |
| | | 77 |
| | (Editorial; EL DIARIO DE HOY, 28 Sep 81) | // |
| | Mercenaries Reinforce Guerrilla Forces | |
| | (EL MUNDO, 27 Aug 81) | 79 |
| | Parties Seen as Obstacle to Fair Elections | |
| | (DIARIO LATINO, 25 Sep 81) | 90 |
| | (DIARIO LATINO, 25 Sep OI) | 80 |
| | Briefs | |
| | PDC Registers for Elections | 82 |
| | FMLN Rejects Regime's Campaign | 82 |
| GUATEM | ALA | |
| | Relations With United States Return to Normal | |
| | (PRENSA LIBRE, 22 Aug 81) | 83 |
| HON DUR | AS | |
| | Government Land Purchase Scandal Exposed | |
| | (Voz De Honduras Network, 30 Sep 81, Radio America, 1 Oct 81) | 84 |
| | | |
| | Attorney General Accepts No Blame, Serapio Hernandez Interview | |
| | Under Secretary Denies Involvement, by Salvador Canales | |
| | Finance Secretary Interviewed | |
| | Attorney General's Statement | |
| | First Independent Newspaper Goes Out of Business | |
| | (LA PRENSA, 18 Aug 81) | 87 |
| | Candidates Meet To Discuss Census Problems | |
| | (Voz de Honduras Network, 25 Sep 81) | 88 |
| | A Channes Compaign Cooks The Midwig Plantidans | |
| | Army Charges Campaign Seeks To Hinder Elections | 60 |
| | (ACAN, 26 Sep 81) | 90 |
| | Navy Chiefs Dismiss Fears of Joint Maneuvers | |
| | (ACAN, 29 Sep 81) | 91 |
| | Briefs | |
| | Release of Salvadoran Guerrillas | 92 |
| | | |

MEXICO

| | Briefs | |
|-------|---|-----|
| | PEMEX Director's Tour | 93 |
| | Navy Secretary to ROK | 93 |
| | Purchase by Shell Oil | 93 |
| | | ,, |
| NICAR | AGUA | |
| | Arce Criticizes U.S. Policy on Central America | |
| | (Radio Sandino, 26 Sep 81) | 94 |
| | Humberto Ortega Calls on Youth To Mobilize | |
| | (Radio Sandino, 29 Sep 81) | 95 |
| | Humberto Ortega Speaks to Youth | |
| | Military Leaders Meet | |
| | Wheelock on Regional Agrarian Reform Councils | |
| | (Sistema Sandinista Television Network, 24 Sep 81) | 97 |
| | Briefs | |
| | FRG Minister's Visit | 98 |
| PARAG | UAY | |
| | Ambassador to United States Interviewed | |
| | (Mario Lopez Escobar Interview; ULTIMA HORA, 26 Sep 81) | 99 |
| | Foreign Minister's UN Speech Published | |
| | (LA TRIBUNA, 27 Sep 81) | 102 |
| | Daily Hails Foreign Minister's UN Speech | |
| | (Editorial; LA TRIBUNA, 27 Sep 81) | 105 |
| | Briefs' | |
| | Security Law Violators Sentenced | 107 |
| | Colorado Party Members | 107 |
| ST VI | N CENT | |
| | Briefs | |
| | Chinese Assistance | 108 |
| | difficate abbiotance | 100 |
| SURIN | AME | |
| | Chin A Sen on Proposed Constitutional Law | |
| | (NRC HANDELSBLAD, 12 Sep 81) | 109 |

BRIEFS

NEW YACYRETA OFFICIAL—Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)—The National Executive Branch has designated Rodolfo Ricardo Torella as the new financial director of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise replacing Hugo Lamonica whose resignation has been accepted. Lamonica who is undersecretary of finance will remain in the Yacyreta entity as member of the administrative council. [Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1500 GMT 25 Sep 81 PY]

YACYRETA TURBINE CONSTRUCTION—Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (TELAM)—The director of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise, Lino Montiel Forzano, has confirmed that the Argentine Government will have to pay for the participation of the Argentine consortium Metanac in the construction of 4 of the 20 turbines for the hydroelectric project. Metanac will act as subcontractor of the U.S. firm Allis Chalmers. He said that the amount to be paid has not yet been determined. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1620 GMT 25 Sep 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/46

ENERGY ECONOMICS ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

OIL WELL DISCOVERED--Mendoza, 18 Sep (TELAM)--A new oil well has been discovered in southern Mendoza in an area located 7 kilometers north of Malal del Medio and 10 kilometers west of Pampa Paluauco in Malargue department. The well as been named Cavaos X-1 and has an initial production of 200 cubic meters per day through a 16 millimeter pipe. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Sep 81 PY]

CSO: 3010/46

ENERGY ECONOMICS BRAZIL

CONTINUING DECLINE IN ELECTRIC ENERGY USE NOTED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 27

[Text] Rio--According to the assessment released in Rio yesterday by the market department of the Brazilian Electric Power Corporation (ELETROBRAS), the overall growth of consumption of electric energy from January to July of this year was 5.8 percent. That growth represented half that for the same period in 1980, when it amounted to 11.2 percent.

The ELETROBRAS monthly bulletin for July shows that in the Southeast Region, growth in the first 7 months of 1981 was 4.5 percent compared to 10.1 percent for the same period last year. The bulletin points out that during the last 12 months, the overall growth of electric energy consumption in Brazil was 7.3 percent and observes that there was a decline in that expansion since for the 12 previous months the figure was 11.6 percent.

With regard to the Southeast, the bulletin shows that the growth for the last 12 months was 6.4 percent compared to 10.4 percent in the previous 12-month period.

In making an analysis of the Southeast for the first 6 months of 1981, the bulletin explains that the regional market, which represents about 70 percent of the total consumption of the country, increased 4.7 percent compared to 10.7 percent during the first half of the previous year. According to the bulletin, the reduction observed in the industrial market from January to June 1981 is due in part to the transportation material, electrical material, paper and cardboard and textile sectors. Those sectors, which represent 29 percent of the industrial category in the concession area of ELETROPAULO, show negative rates compared to the first half of 1980.

The ELETROBRAS bulletin also refers to the rate of growth of the Southern Region during the first 6 months of 1981, namely, 7.9 percent and well below that for the same period the previous year. The publication points out that although of all the concessionaires in the region, Copel showed a rate of growth closer to that for the same period the previous year, that company's industrial class, which represents 45 percent of its total consumption, was the one that most contributed to the reduction of the market rate of growth.

According to the bulletin, of the sectors that consume the most electrical energy in the region, the highest rates were in the chemical and food products sectors, which increased 2.9 and 2.6 percent, respectively, whereas they had increased 18.8 and 28.3 percent, respectively, during the same period last year.

The builtein also showed the percentage growth of production in other energy sectors, taking as a basis the periods July 1980-June 1981 and July 1979-June 1980: oil, 9.3 percent; liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), 3.9 percent; diesel oil, 3.8 percent; fuel oil, (-6.6) percent; gasoline (-13.5) percent; coal HP, 24.9 percent.

8711

ENERGY ECONOMICS BRAZIL

PETROBRAS DISCOVERS GAS RESERVE IN ALAGOAS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 81 p 62

[Text] Maceio-Yesterday in Maceio, the superintendent of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) exploration district in the Northeast, Otacilio Raulino, announced the discovery of "a gas reserve estimated at 4 billion cubic meters in the Alagoas city of Pilar," 37 kilometers from the capital. The report pleased Alagoas Governor Guilherme Palmeira so much that he called a press conference yesterday.

The reserve was found 12 days ago by PETROBRAS and, according to Raulino, "the presence of gas is an indication that there is oil." Consequently, PETROBRAS will deepen its drilling to 5,000 meters, where it expects to find oil. The PETROBRAS superintendent for the Northeast also revealed that "the area is included in the so-called oil-bearing area that goes from the drilled well that is in production in the Alagoas municipality of Sao Miguel dos Campos to 68 kilometers from Maceio, as far as the northern coast of the capital." PETROBRAS is also intensifying its drilling in that region on the basis of "excellent probabilities of finding oil."

One of the Biggest

Identified as I-PIR-I/AL, the well in the city of Pilar is regarded by Otacilio Raulino was "one of the biggest in the country, with a quantitative estimate of 4 billion cubic meters of gas, found at 2,320 meters and a base of 2,450 meters, which represents the existing gas column. The thickness of the liquid segment that is going to produce gas extended 50 meters."

But Raulino showed caution and concern about making too many predictions, saying that gas samples collected "gathered with some difficulty" because of the escarpments had already been sent to the PETROBRAS research center and that in order to expand the drilling, the company will now conduct the work of delimiting the deposit, and measuring the volume and potential daily production.

According to him, the cost of a 2,500 meter well runs around 3 million cruzeiros. He conceded that that cost is cheap, taking into account the country's needs and the production estimate. He explained also that the company waited to apply a new prospecting policy at this time only because of the lack of a more adequate technology, "which had been in the process of development since the end of the sixties, culminating in the seventies."

8711

ENERGY ECONOMICS BRAZIL

PROALCOHOL TO FINANCE MICRODISTILLERIES IN 1982

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 81 p 23

[Text] Brasilia-Beginning in January of next year, the government will finance the installation of microdistilleries through Proalcohol. That information was provided yesterday by the chairman of the National Executive Commission for Alcohol (CENAL), Marcos Jose Marques.

A study conducted by the Secretariat of Industrial Technology and analyzed by CENAL reached the conclusion that it is already possible for a microdistillery, using 100 percent of its own sugar cane, to be competitive with the large plants. The studies based on equipment manufactured in Brazil with national technology revealed that those microdistilleries can produce from 53 to 55 liters from a ton of cane.

The cost of installation of a microdistillery at May 1981 prices would be 12.3 million cruzeiros (13,218 ORTN's) for a unit with a production capacity of 2,500 liters of alcohol per day. For a 5,000-liter per day plant, the total cost would be 20.02 million cruzeiros (21,514 ORTN's). To produce 2,500 liters per day, it is necessary to have 108 hectares of sugar cane; the production of 5,000 liters per day requires 212 hectares.

Within the financing limits of Proalcohol, the government finances up to 80 percent of the total value of the microdistillery, if it is autonomous (devoted exclusively to the production of alcohol) and 70 percent if it is an annex (connected to a sugar plant). For cooperatives and small farmers, financing amounts to 90 percent of the total value of the undertaking.

According to the CENAL chairman, the government is going to establish the areas where those microdistilleries might be located. They will be basically to take care of local demand and also to supply fuel to the trucks and tractors which, as soon as they are operating, will create greater demand for fuel alcohol. The cities in the interior of the Amazon, Mato Grosso, the Northeast and north Minas Gerais or others far from the gasoline or alcohol fuel-producing centers will be given priority in the installation of microplants.

When those microplants reach 500 in number, they will be able to produce a minimum of 225 million liters per year. At the present time, there are 7 microdistilleries in operation, 2 being tested, 35 under construction and 2 have been exported to Guinea-Bissau.

The National Petroleum Council (CNP) is studying the possibility of extending to the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Para and the southern part of Santa Catarina the mixture of 12 percent alcohol to gasoline, the alternate chairman of that agency, Colonel Hilton Vasconcelos, revealed yesterday.

In those two states and southern Santa Catarina, the mixture of alcohol to gasoline was eliminated in April of this year and, because they were far from the alcohol-producing centers, the CNP did not plan to resume it. But with the failure of the forecasts regarding the growth of the consumption of hydrated alcohol, the agency is studying the possibility of reestablishing the mixture.

Colonel Hilton Vasconcelos denied that the CNP is studying increasing the mixture to 18 percent, as was announced by the planning director of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) Carlos Santana. According to him, that measure would only be adopted by decision of the National Energy Commission.

8711

ENERGY ECONOMICS BRAZIL

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION RISE--Oil production during August amounted to 1.13 million barrels per day which gives a daily average of 230,000 barrels, representing an increase of 13.3 percent compared to August of last year, when average production was 203,000 barrels per day. Those figures were revealed yesterday by the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Between January and August, oil production amounted to 52.5 million barrels, equivalent to a daily average of 217,200 barrels. That volume represents an increase of 12.8 percent over production for the same period last year, when the daily average was 192,600 barrels. [Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 5] 8711

GUYANA, CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES OFFERED CANADIAN AID

FL231044 Bridgetown CANA in English 1002 GMT 23 Sep 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 23 Sep (CANA)—Newly-accredited Canadian High Commissioner to Georgetown Julian Payne has said Canada is interested in providing development assistance to all Caribbean countries, including Guyana. Speaking to Gyuana's Vice President Desmond Hoyte shortly after presenting his credentials, Mr Payne referred to Canada's Foreign Minister Mark MacQuigan's statement that good relations with the Caribbean is a priority for the Canadian Government.

"More explicitly, Mr MacGuigan stated that priority would be accorded to the Commonwealth Caribbean in Canada's external policy. This priority includes among other things, development assistance, trade, investment, and increasing regional cooperation," he said. "While we have long been at opposite poles of the Commonwealth, in terms of our location on the American continent, our size and our populations, a kinship has evolved between Guyana and Canada, born of our Commonwealth heritage and ever increasing exchange of ideas, goods and people," the Canadian diplomat added.

Mr Payne said Guyana and Canada had the capacity and the opportunity to advance their relationship. "If we work together in harmony and frankness, our interchange will continue to exhibit that spirit of mutual trust which has characterized our relations in the past," he said.

Mr Hoyte responded by stating that relations between Guyana and Canada have been good over the years. "This bond of friendship and mutual cooperation that ties our nations together derives from our history, and our pursuit of common objectives," he said.

Mr Hoyte observed that Canada was in the forefront of the fight for a just and equitable international economic system and had been a good example of bilateral economic cooperation. "The valuable contributions of assistance and cooperation which you have offered us in the forestry, fishery, agricultural and technical sectors, are true expressions of friendship and the desire to work for mutual benefit," Mr Hoyte said.

The Guyana vice president expressed the hope that the good relations enjoyed by both countries would continue, not only in the traditional areas but also in others. Mr Hoyte added that Canada and Guyana had much to share and learn from each other and should any problem or differences arise, "I am quite positive that

together we are capable of resolving them." He noted that both Gyuana and Canada are members of the Commonwealth, they are both participants in international organizations, like the United Nations and the World Bank, and they are both pursuing the problems of development of their respective land mass and their natural resources.

Mr Hoyte also said the two countries share the same goals of peace and freedom... "Thus, distance has not been any barrier in the development of our relations," he declared.

CSO: 3025/1001

CUBAN COMMENTARY ON RESULTS OF SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE WITH HAITI

PA260217 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Sep 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The continental conference of solidarity with the Haitian people concluded Sunday in Panama City. Some 80 delegates of almost 40 countries met in the Panamanian capital to analyze and debate ways in which to implement a permanent campaign of solidarity with the people of that Caribbean nation, which has been subjected for decades to one of the bloodiest, most despotic and backward dictatorships in our America.

Haiti's economic and political history, which was analyzed at the conference, reveal the Haitian people's dramatic situation: More than 500,000 people have died of starvation during the last 5 years; there have been 40,000 political assassinations and 3,000 disappearances during the 24 years of Duvalierist dynasty; two thirds of the economically-active population are unemployed and almost 1.2 million landless peasants live in subhuman conditions.

To that terrible picture of misery and repression we must add other data, which are no less dramatic and shameful: The almost complete economic control exerted by U.S. imperialism on Haiti's principal natural resources, and the existence of a discredited and bloody government led by cruel oligarch Jean-Claude Duvalier, who is president for life.

One of the objectives of the conference of solidarity with the Haitian people was the denunciation of this terrible situation, thus tearing the curtain of silence imposed by imperialism and its news agencies on that country's true situation. In this connection, the delegates gathered in the Panamanian capital agreed to create a permanent bureau, to divulge the human rights violations committed in Haiti and to forward the people's struggle for liberation.

In the conference's final document, known as the Panama Declaration, Duvalierism is defined as a regime of terror, which has the economic, political and military support of the U.S. imperialist government and carries out systematic and constant genocide against the people.

The document also denounces Washington's efforts to annex a part of Haitian territory to install a military base, which would become a new entrenchment for aggressions and threats against the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

As for Haitians who migrate to the Dominican Republic in search of work, the Panama Declaration denounces the conditions of slavery in which those people live. It also demands that the Santo Domingo Government improve the living conditions of those citizens, who carry out heavy tasks for a pittance, working as many as 18 hours in plantations and ranches owned by big Dominican landholders.

Finally, the Panama Declaration urges the progressive international community to intensify its solidarity with the Haitian people, to condemn the genocidal Duvalierist regime and to demand the immediate release of all political prisoners, among them Silvio Claude, president of the Haitian Christian Democratic Party. Claude was recently sentenced to 15 years in prison, under charges of carrying out activities against the dictatorship.

The international conference of solidarity with the Haitian people constituted a forceful tribune from which the area's progressive and revolutionary sectors reasserted their determination to continue and intensify their solidarity with the Haitian people's struggle for the reestablishment of democratic freedoms, total unconditional amnesty for political prisoners, the end of Jean-Claude Duvalier's presidency for life and the return of exiles.

CSO: 3025/1001

BRIEFS

HAITIAN AMBASSADOR IN JAMAICA--Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Sep (CANA)--Haiti has stationed its first ambassador in Kingston, upgrading its diplomatic representation here from that of a consular officer. The ambassador, Pierre Pompiee, the first named to Jamaica, has already presented his credentials to Governor General Florizel Glasspole. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 11 Sep 81]

E. CARIBBEAN STUDENTS IN CUBA--St Georges, Grenada, 23 Sep (CANA)--Nearly 300 students from the Eastern Caribbean are now in Cuba to take up middle-level and university scholarships provided by the Cuban Government, a release from the Cuban Embassy in Grenada said this evening. The youths come mainly from St Vincent, St Lucia, Grenada, Guyana, Dominica, Guadeloupe and Antigua. Students from other countries in the region, such as Curacao in the Netherland Antilles, are also included in the program. The release said about 130 of the students are beginning their first year in fields ranging from veterinary science, industrial electronics, public health, diabetics, vegetable production and medical equipment maintenance--all at middle level. Some are also studying medicine, architecture, agronomy, civil engineering and education at university level.

[Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 23 Sep 81]

CSO: 3025/1001

IGLESIAS ROUCO VIEWS NEW ALLIANCE WITH UNITED STATES

PY241624 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] If the situation in Poland and in El Salvador does not worsen—and no-body can be sure it will not—U.S. Vice President Bush will pay an official visit to Argentina before the end of the year, probably in October or November. According to our sources, with this trip Washington will reportedly try to consolidate the gradual rapprochement that is taking place between the United States and the Argentine military regime, with a view toward the formation of a strategic bloc within the continent. This bloc will reportedly also include Chile, and it will counter the "leftist" group headed by Mexico and Brazil's "Independent" or "Gaullist" aspirations with regard to the White House's present foreign policy.

In the opinion of the State Department, in the last few weeks the power structure of the "process," and particularly the relations between General Viola and the military junta, have reportedly shown a greater relative stability than they did in June or July. U.S. experts seem to believe that the changes that are about to take place in the three forces (promotions and retirements) will not imperil that incipient stability.

According to our sources, the army has already reportedly decided on the promotion to the rank of general of at least three infantry, two artillery, two cavalry and two communications colonels. Teofilo Saa, Sanchez Avalos and Suarez Nelson are reportedly included among these officers. In general, the American and European observers think that the future changes will mark the beginning of a process aimed at "depoliticizing" the armed forces or at strengthening the trend toward "professionalism," thus making the exercise of internal military power run more smoothly and gently.

Beyond all doubt, Mr Bush's visit will mean an endorsement for the "process" and, above all, it will show Washington's further assurances regarding the Argentine government's willingness to preserve a minimum of individual guarantees and respect for human rights. If the trip actually takes place, it will also show the trust that the State Department has in Viola's continuity, since should Washington foresee an immediate political crisis, it would not be reasonable for a leader such as Bush to be sent to Buenos Aires. Bush gained remarkable significance in U.S. political life after his victory over Haig at the time of the attack against Reagan.

After 4 years of tensions, we are close to an unfreezing stage whose evolution or regression according to a well-known diplomat, still depends "fundamentally" on "the alternatives for the Argentine path to democratization." As far as we know, the White House wants "that path not to be interrupted," although no dates nor terms for an electoral solution have been established, and this is a "matter in which there is no White House intervention now, nor will there be any in the future." The diplomat has told us that "As for this point, Washington's aspirations are aimed only at the liberalization of the regime and at the enforcement of the law." Judging by the enthusiastic steps that are being taken to prepare Bush's trip, and by the cordial dialogue held by the U.S. Embassy and Argentine officials -- Mr Shlaudeman [U.S. ambassador to Argertina], for example, participated the day before yesterday in a party given by Mr Pico Estrada in honor of well-known military chiefs--it turns out to be clear that the Americans believe that the prospects for "liberalization" have by no means been reduced. They be-'lieve this despite the ups and downs and uncertainty of recent times, including the mysterious kidnapping of Mr Barbaro, over which, we know for sure, the State Department has expressed its "concern." The U.S. support for Viola has not faded either, as was shown by General Walters' recent visit, which was paid at the President's specific request.

[PY241720] But, actually, the benefits derived from Mr Bush's visit will have their strongest influence on the international scene, not only because of the lessening of Argentine isolation but also because that visit will surely help to redirect the "process" toward the Western alliance. In this regard, the government's declaration against the French-Mexican recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas, and its apparently strong determination to cooperate with the United States in its struggle against Soviet penetration in that country and in the rest of Central America have partly made up for the Argentine unwillingness to send troops to the Sinai. The importance that the White House attaches to the Central American question can be realized by considering that Mr Bush has postponed, in principle, a trip to Europe in order to come to Argentina.

In addition to Argentina's substantial economic and diplomatic support for the Salvadoran government, a continental strategic commitment in the southern cone headed by Buenos Aires and Santiago has reportedly been foreseen, in keeping with the U.S. comprehensive continental approach in its struggle against Soviet penetration. By the end of this year, this agreement will reportedly positively influence the Beagle dispute. The implementation of a solution to it could start with a general cooperation agreement between Chile and Argentina, followed by a definitive settlement through the signature of a specific agreement for the southern area, based on the "proposal" of 12 December, in which only slight amendments would be included. As far as we know, Camilion and his Chilean counterpart will talk about this matter in New York. There must be some reason why the Nuncio in Argentina yesterday voiced "optimism" over a "rapid" settlement of the dispute.

The formation of such a sizeable bloc would directly influence both the Malvinas Islands' future and the relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union. According to our sources, for the first time Washington would be ready to openly support

the efforts by Buenos Aires to get London to return the islands to Argentina under a program of successive steps. This program would reportedly start with the recognition of Argentine sovereignty together with British administrative rights. The program would clarify, among other issues, the International Hydrocarbon Exploitation System on the Malvinas' continental shelf and, at the same time, it would facilitate Argentine concessions to Chile in the southern area.

As Washington sees it, the alliance between Argentina, Chile and the United States, together with the regaining of the Malvinas by Buenos Aires, would stop Soviet penetration in the southern Atlantic, and Brazilian "hegemonism" in the entire hemisphere. This redistribution of power could later be completed with the creation of a new Latin American energy pole, if the wealth of the underwater oilfields that have been discovered in the southern area is confirmed. The United States would give technological and financial support for the exploitation of these oilfields. This new pole would counterbalance the Venezuelan one which, although now close to Brazil, is ever more threatened by the Central American pro-Soviet guerrilla.

However, Buenos Aires should still clarify some matters with the United States, such as its nuclear development and international grain sales. The recent lifting of the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union has caused a price slump which can seriously affect Argentina, since even though it is true that this year the Soviet crop has been one of the smallest throughout its history—a little over 160 million tons, while minimum needs are 220 million—it is also true that the Soviet ports cannot handle larger volumes of grain than they did last year and that U.S. sales will now be a stronger competitor with Argentine sales. But Washington seems to be willing to make an effort also regarding this issue, and such an effort would be aimed at reintroducing Argentine grain and meat into the European Economic Community. This step would be facilitated by the British and FRG's growing opposition to the subsidizing of French agriculture, and by the fact that the political interests of Mr Mitterrand's socialist government in the French agricultural areas are substantially smaller than those of Giscard d'Estaing.

Finally, if Buenos Aires gives up its Third World fantasies and if it profits without absurd hesitation from the historical chance that has arisen—what happened to the Sinai project justifies all doubts—not only can it still break its isolation, but it can also gain a promising position in Latin America.

CSO: 3010/44

MASSERA'S PARTY MEETS WITH OTHER SECTORS

PY231405 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0355 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--The leaders of the National Movement for Change [Movimiento Nacional Para el Cambio--MNC], headed by Adm (Ret) Emilio Massera, last night met with the authorities of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), at the headquarters of the latter on 49 Ayacucho Street in this capital and, according to what was disclosed, agreed that we are already to make the republic function.

The meeting which started at 1900 and lasted up to almost 2000 also served to introduce Massera's movement to former president Arturo Frondizi's party. According to MID spokesmen, Frondizi did not attend the meeting due to other engagements.

The meeting was attended by the following members of the MNC's provisional board: Armando Molina Zavalia (former deputy of the UDELPA [Argentine People's Union]; Jorge Seltzer (former socialist deputy); Nelida de Miguel (former Peronist deputy); Juan Bilmezi (former governor of La Rioja); Dolores Ayerbe (former secretary of Maria Estela Martinez de Peron); and Raul Vivas. The MID was represented by its sound vice president, former San Juan senator Americo Garcia, Secretary General Francisco Aguirre, Blanca Stabile and Carlos Zaffore.

At the end of the meeting the leaders of the MNC disclosed that their party has started visiting political parties in order to voice its desire to resume political activities and to make the party known.

Vivas also disclosed that at 1900 next Wednesday they will visit the National Radical Leadership at its office on 1786 Alsina Street and on Thursday morning they will visit Deolindo Bittel, vice president of the Justicialist Party.

Seltzer on his part said that the MNC is a new party which has great respect for the already existing parties and that the civilian sector should seek a dialogue, concurrence and synthesis with the armed forces.

Bilmezi also pointed out that there was total agreement on the basic ideas which will unite the well-intentioned Argentine citizens, whether civilians or military men, who are "married" to the country.

Seltzer pointed out that their joining the multiparty organization still remained to be decided on since: We are a new movement which only started a few days ago and we intend to meet with all the political parties and the labor union sectors.

He also stated that they started their meetings with the Radical Civic Union (UCR), the MID and the Justicialist Party because they represent the most important political parties.

Aguirre, the MID representative, on his part only stated that they had met with the MNC because the MID advocates talks with all the sectors and, we coincided on the diagnosis of the national problems.

SO: 3010/44

MULTIPARTY GROUP MEETS TO DISCUSS PROGRAM

PY242039 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 24 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--"Tremendous government contradictions are threatening the dissolution" of the military process, declared the multiparty grouping yesterday while at the same time affirming that it would remain faithful to the principles which initially brought the five parties together.

In the first meeting of the grouping since the death of radical leader Ricardo Balbin, the foundations were laid for a programme of "political action" designed to promote a speedy return to democracy and the resolve was upheld to extend the dialogue "to all sectors" without omissions "of any kind."

A multiparty commission will today begin work on setting out the details of the proposed "political action programme" and will present its results to the party chiefs within 20 days.

It is the grouping's intention to put this programme before "all the country at the end of October or at the beginning of November" enjoining the military government "to fix an election timetable which will facilitate a rigid and ordered transition toward democracy."

Acting as spokesman for the grouping Carlos Contin, the new radical party leader, said that contacts would immediately be made with all national sectors, the unions included, "in order to establish a common ground" in the peaceful search for "the solutions to the emergency situation in which the country finds itself."

Asked to comment on recent government statements concerning the election of the next president in 1984, Contin said, "that problem is far off, we are more concerned about what is happening in 1981." He added that in a document issued last July, entitled "Call to the Nation," the grouping had already made clear the need for a prompt return to democracy but that the issue today was the "present economic and social situation, the worst crisis the country has had to bear."

On the question of a dialogue with the government, Contin remarked: "We shall see whether we dialogue with the government, or whether the government dialogues with us."

Present at yesterday's multiparty meeting, besides Contin, were former President Arturo Frondizi and Rogelio Frigerio, leaders of the Integration and Development Movement (MID), Oscar Alende, leader of the Intransigent Party, Prancisco Cerro, leader of the Christian Democrat Federation, and Deolindo Bettel, vice-president of the Justicialist Party.

CSO: 3020/4

FORMER NAVY CHIEF ON GOVERNMENT 'COMEDY OF ERRORS'

PY272326 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] Olavarria (NA) -- Former Navy Commander Admiral Emilio Assera expressed concern yesterday over the existence of so much insubstantial debate such as "for example," he said "this latest comedy of errors over which method to be used for the replacement of the president in 1984."

Speaking at a meeting of the local branch of the Commerce Employees Association (FEC), in the Buenos Aires Province the former junta member said that his political movement (the National Movement for Change--MNC) strives for a better social balance "since options in this modern world are but few; either a social democracy or else anthropofaghy--be it socialist or individualistic," he said.

Of the current political situation the MNC leader said he wondered whether "behind all this there is not the intention to keep Argentines from (getting down to a) debate over that type of nation they wish to have and through which type of government, a predicament which called "the sole key to everything."

"The government cannot rectify its mistakes simply because it does not know how to do it," he said, adding that, based on that incapability, he believed that "it just isn't worth criticizing the government, since those who make it (the government) up seem to be locked up into a vacuum chamber, and there, busily engaged in irritated domestic squables, while carefully avoiding basic definitions."

"I believe that if we asked the president what kind of state he is managing," Massera said, he would not be able to give a definite answer."

CSO: 3020/4

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TRADE--Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA)--Argentina and the United Kingdom agreed today on the fact that "there are great possibilities for a substantial improvement" of bilateral trade in the areas of agriculture and food. In this regard, British Secretary of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Peter Walker and Argentine Agriculture and Livestock Minister Jorge Aguado signed a joint communique which summarizes the negotiations that the two officials have been holding in the last few days. Thus, Walker ended a 4-day visit to Argentina, where he had come invited by Minister Aguado. The communique states that "the problems affecting Argentine exports as a result of the EEC's present common agricultural policy," have been analyzed. It also says that "a detailed discussion was made of the possibilities for promoting bilateral cooperation in the fields of fruit and vegetable farming, wine industry and cattle raising and dairy technology." The communique also reports that an agreement was arrived at regarding "the first program of scientific and technological cooperation between Argentina and the United Kingdom," and regarding the intentions of countries "to facilitate as much as possible their bilateral trade of agricultural products, foodstuffs and wines." [Text] [PY250220 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2105 GMT 23 Sep 81]

OFFICIAL PENSION FOR ESQUIVEL--Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- The Ministry of Social Action officially reported today that the National Government has granted Adolfo Perez Esquivel, 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner, the official pension that Argentine citizens are entitled when they get this honor. According to a communique, Perez Esquivel was notified that the pension was granted in the headquarters of the Social Security Under Secretariat last Friday. The Nobel Peace Prize winner had requested the payment of a special pension because he believed there was a delay due to political matters. The official communique states that the pension request was made by the executive branch on 20 May 1981 and that the ministry gave the authorization through resolution No 920 on 3 June 1981. The communique also states that Perez Esquivel was cited to appear on 19 August and 15 September to fulfill some procedures but that "he did not appear on either date." In conclusion, the communique indicates that when the Nobel Peace Prize winner was notified, he also received copies of the laws and regulations for this type of benefit. The pension is over 17 million pesos a month and Perez Esquivel said that he will use it for projects of common good. [Text] [PY241524 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 2055 GMT 22 Sep 81]

WAGE HIKES AT 30 PERCENT SET--An inter-ministerial commission yesterday approved 25 percent hikes in minimum and collective contract wages as of October 1 and further increases of 5 percent in November and December. It was also decided that workers who were fired or suspended during May-September will receive family allowances, official sources said. However, a project to establish a subsidy for suspended workers was scrapped, they added. The CNT-20 labor grouping was advising the commission which comprised the ministers of economy, labour, social action and transport and public works. [Text] [PY231810 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 23 Sep 81 p 11]

CSO: 3020/4

COUNTRY SECTION BERMUDA

BRIEFS

NEW CABINET MINISTERS—Hamilton, Bermuda, 16 Sep (CANA)—Earnesto Decouto and his sister—in—law Ann Cartwright Decouto were last night sworn in as ministers in the Bermuda Government. Mr Decouto, a 55-year—old real estate agent, becomes minister of youth and sport—a new portfolio—while Mrs Decouto, a 36-year—old lawyer, is the minister of community affairs. Mrs Decouto, previously parliamentary secretary in the Community Affairs Ministry, replaces Senator Quinton Edness who resigned earlier today to devote more time to his job as managing director of ZBM, one of the islands two radio and television stations. [Excerpt] [FL162013 Bridgetown CANA in English 1540 GMT 16 Sep 81]

CSO: 3025/1001

GUERREIRO, ADVISERS REAFFIRM COURSE OF FOREIGN POLICY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Carlos Conde]

[Text] Brasilia--Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his chief advisers have said throughout this week in talks with reporters that President Figueiredo's foreign policy is a continuation and, in new situations, a further development of the foreign policy pursued by former President Ernesto Geisel.

The very choice of Guerreiro is pointed to as the best proof of that. It was chiefly for that reason that two other serious candidates for the Itamaraty [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] post--Ambassador Roberto Campos and the late Ambassador Expedito Rezende--lost out in the homestretch. As they came down to the wire, Guerreiro won by a head because Gen Ernesto Geisel used his veto to reject Roberto Campos and reaffirmed to Figueiredo his desire to see his basic approach to foreign policy retained. At that point, the choice of Guerreiro became the natural one. For 4 years he had been secretary general to former Minister of Foreign Affairs Azeredo da Silveira, and that being the case, he was deeply committed to the approach to foreign policy known as "ecumenical pragmatism." Other factors favored Guerreiro in the homestretch: his competence in dealing with Itamaraty's inner workings was unanimously acknowledged, he had easy access to the military, and, like his competitors, he too had a powerful sponsor: Gen Octavio Medeiros.

Universalism

Guerreiro and his advisers say, therefore, that from the very beginning, Figueiredo's approach to foreign policy has been a continuation of Geisel's, with adaptations to suit the well-known changes in the internal and international situations. On the domestic level, Figueiredo introduced the political relaxation proclaimed beforehand by the Geisel administration. And on the international level, significant events on the world scene are said to have led Itamaraty to make tactical—but never strategic—changes.

Guerreiro defines Figueiredo's approach to foreign policy as "universalist," just as Geisel's was. In that context, it is intended to be a sort of opening up of Brazil's diplomatic doors to all countries, with the well-known exceptions of Cuba, Vietnam, and Cambodia. History is already beginning to show, although subtly, that Gen Ernesto Geisel did more than just endorse the Third-World policy suggested to him by Ambassador Azeredo da Silveira. The Germanic general is the legitimate father of that

controversial child. As chairman of PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], he became familiar with the interplay of international pressures and counterpressures, and he resolved to change Brazil's external image. The changes were to be thorough, and they altered some of the basic postulates of foreign policy that had been in effect since 31 March 1964. Brazil came to acknowledge the existence of the so-called Third World, which had been formally and expressly denied under the Medici administration by the then minister of foreign affairs, Gibson Barbosa. And it established what it considers a "perfect marriage" between the West and the Third World, which it no longer views as mutually exclusive entities.

Interests

Geisel took office just as the so-called energy crisis was breaking in earnest and during a complicated phase of the decolonization process in Africa. Because of that, he considered it opportune to begin immediately the "indispensable reordering," which is how he described the changes to come when he delivered his first speech at the ministry. In that same speech, Geisel said he was hoping for Arab investments.

OPEC's use of oil as a political weapon led Brazil to abandon its middle position with respect to the Middle East--a position well established during Medici's term--and to throw itself into Arab arms. It was in that context that the anti-Zionist vote was cast in the United Nations and that formal support for the Palestinian cause was announced. The next step may be the opening of a PLO office in Brasilia.

The sudden independence of Portugal's former African colonies in conjunction with the events of 25 April 1974 in Portugal forced Brazil hurriedly to correct its former support for Lisbon's colonialism and swear its love for the emerging African nations. Its immediate recognition of the Marxist-leaning MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] brought strong internal and external reactions and threatened the Geisel approach to foreign policy. In that episode and in the one arising from the anti-Zionist vote, the general was to use his position of leadership in the army and his special talent for the indisputable exercise of power to back Silveira and keep the latter from losing his balance in the barbed wire of foreign policy.

The political changes were brought on by the economic changes that were deeply altering the profile of Brazil's foreign trade. The figures show that as a consequence of that change in course, the value of manufactured goods exceeded that of basic products for the first time in 1979. In 1980, Brazil's exports were divided up as follows: 35 percent to the European Economic Community, 25 percent to the Third World, and 20 percent to the United States. In the 1960's, Washington had occupied a hegemonic position in Brazil's list of exports, while the developing nations combined absorbed less than 5 percent of our sales. Trade with the Third World rose from \$120 million in 1960 to \$1 billion in 1973 and to \$3 billion in 1979. Last year, Brazil's South-South trade accounted for 44 percent of the total. And for the first time, exports to Latin America exceeded those to the United States.

The new direction in foreign policy provided a guarantee of oil supplies on reasonable payment terms and the sale of goods and services to the developing countries. The other leg of the tripod indicates a strengthening of diplomatic and economic relations with Latin America, since Asia, because of the geographic distance involved and other special conditions, does not have the same degree of importance for Brazil as that attributed to our regional neighbors, Africa, and the Arab world.

Objectives

Geisel, Figueiredo, Silveira, and Guerreiro have always said that their goal for Brazil was an external position in which its image would be its own without harming its basic commitments to the West, but one identifying it with the group of countriesthe underdeveloped nations -- to which it feels related in the closest degree. By that line of reasoning, the ideal would be to maintain essential loyalty to the West while retaining ample elbow room for action in other areas. Since its recognition of the MPLA, Itamaraty has been engaged in patient and apparently successful work to persuade the Brazilian military to visualize the world other than from within the strict parameters of East-West confrontation. That proselytizing activity has become practically institutionalized as a result of the invitations Itamaraty receives with great regularity to speak at the War College and at the other military schools. the Geisel administration, the president himself was the sole guarantor of his own foreign policy. Under the Figueiredo administration, in which the decisionmaking process is relatively diffuse as a result of the political relaxation, Guerreiro has two permanent interlocutors in the military area in addition to the president--Gen Octavio de Medeiros and Gen Danilo Venturini -- not to mention his periodic contacts with the heads of the respective branches of the armed forces.

It is to the military and, by extension, to the country that Itamaraty is selling the idea that it is not to Brazil's advantage to be automatically committed to the United States or to have a body-and-soul alliance with the West in which other alternatives are excluded. That thesis was easily assimilated by the military when Carter was President, since the military were embittered by the nuclear pressures on Brazil and a human rights policy that challenged the security organizations. Carter's defeat was greeted with a noisy ovation among the military and opened up the possibility of a complete restoration of dialogue with Washington. The only thing is that in the opinion of Itamaraty—and the government as a whole has adopted its view—the rapid and forceful return to bipolarity diverges from Brazilian interests in various regions. The Figueiredo administration thus says that it seeks to keep the way open to courses of action that are beyond the direct control of Reagan or Brezhnev.

That is where clear disagreement between the official position and important segments of national life arises: the concept of an alliance with the West and all the well-known consequences of formulating and implementing that concept. Itamaraty, saying it is supported by the president, states that it does not intend to change the established strategy. But it is aware that two basic obstacles could rise up in its path. One is internal: if, for any reason, the current context of political negotiation were to become restricted, the result could be a situation like the one which arose just after March 1964 and which was well characterized by the Medici administration. The other is external and would result from a possible escalation of pressures that would place Brazil in a position that the late Ambassador Araujo Castro liked to describe this way: "We are the dentist's patient, and we are convinced that he has many instruments, all of them capable of causing us a lot of pain."

11798

TWELVE-MONTH ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH JULY: 2.1 PERCENT

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Sep 81 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil's economy grew by 2.1 percent from August 1980 through July of this year. That rate was heavily influenced by the rate of industrial growth during the same period, which totaled only 0.7 percent.

At the start of the year, Minister Delfim Netto of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency predicted economic growth of between 5 and 6 percent. On Monday, Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas made a new estimate, calculating that the rate would be 4 percent. Delfim admitted yesterday that it would be between 4 and 5 percent.

The economy grew by 8 percent in 1980. In January of this year, based on the preceding 12 months, the rate of growth fell to 7.7 percent, in February to 7.6 percent, in March to 6.5 percent, in April to 6.1 percent, in May to 5.3 percent, in June to 3.9 percent, and in July to 2.1 percent, according to documents prepared by the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency.

The industrial sector, whose production during the first 7 months of this year fell by 4.9 percent, had the strongest influence on the country's rate of economic growth as calculated in July.

Brazilian Economy: Cumulative Real Growth, Average for 12 Months (percent)

| Sector | 2980 | 1-81 | 2-81 | 3-81 | 4-81 | 5-81 | 6-81 | 7-81 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Farming | 6.8 | 7.9 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 6.9 |
| Agriculture | 8.7 | 10.5 | 14.3 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 7.1 |
| Stockraising | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Industry | 8.0 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| Construction | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Processing | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| Mining | 12.6 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| Transportation, communica- | | | | | | | | |
| tion, energy, etc. | 11.2 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 7.3 |
| Services | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| Real product | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.1 |

11798

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DOWN 4.67 PERCENT THROUGH JULY

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 16

[Text] The first 7 months of 1981 showed a drop of 4.67 percent in industrial production compared to the same period last year, according to indicators published yesterday by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics]. The rate of growth for the latest 12 months (August 1980 through July 1981) was 0.38 percent compared to the preceding 12 months (August 1979 through July 1980).

Compared to July 1980, industrial production in July dropped by 10.1 percentage points for industry as a whole and by 10.44 percent for the processing industry, while it rose by 1.53 percent in the case of mining.

The average nominal wage for industry as a whole rose by 117.36 percent between June 1980 and July 1981. During that same period, the INPC (National Consumer Price Index) rose by 101.83 percent. This indicates a real increase in the average wage of 7.69 percent.

The employment indicators show a drop of 2.71 percent in comparison with the same period last year. The drop occurred in the processing industry (2.91 percent), since mining activity showed positive growth.

The general indicator for 12 months in comparison with the preceding 12 months shows a decline of 6.44 percent in energy consumption. The indicators also show a drop in electric energy consumption during the period from January to June.

The following branches of the processing industry maintained positive growth, according to the indicators for the latest 12 months in comparison with the preceding 12-month period: nonmetallic ores, mechanical engineering, rubber, pharmaceuticals, perfumery, textiles, clothing, footwear, food products, and tobacco.

Transportation equipment showed a sharp decline during the period in question and also during the first half of 1981 in comparison with 1980. In that industry, the drop is especially noticeable in the production of vehicles (cars and trucks).

The regional indicators show growth for the 12-month period compared to the preceding 12 months in the Northeast (3.02 percent) and the South (1.02 percent). In Sao Paulo, the drop was 0.96 percent, in Rio de Janeiro 2.03 percent, and in Minas Gerais 1.29 percent. In Rio Grande do Sul, there was positive growth totaling 1.27 percent.

11798

IBEA ESTABLISHES CENTER IN PREPARATION FOR ANTARCTIC TRIP

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] Porto Alegre--With its basic purpose being to organize an expedition of experts and scientists to Antarctica, the Brazilian Institute for Antarctic Studies (IBEA) last week established a center in the city of Rio Grande, 312 kilometers from Porto Alegre in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Its executive director, historian Pericles Azambuja, expects the expedition to get underway as early as 1982. He says the government is supporting the project informally, but does not want to give it an official character in order to avoid international controversies regarding claims to Antarctica. According to the historian, Rio Grande was chosen as the site of the IBEA's regional center because of the strategic location of that municipality's port. It is from there that the institute intends to start the trip in a ship to be provided by the navy. Azambuja said that the navy would also provide personnel and the technical equipment needed to conduct research in the frozen territory.

As its first task, the group will initiate contacts next week with the International Institute of Antarctic Studies in Cambridge, the body to which planned studies of the region are submitted. The IBEA's plan is to carry out research in Antarctica concerning the similarity of its swampy lowlands and its biological content to the swampy lowlands and biological content of Mato Grosso.

According to the historian, confirmation of that theory will reinforce Brazil's right to a part of Antarctica, which will be claimed at the next Antarctic Treaty meeting, scheduled for 1990. Azambuja anticipates that by invoking the principle of geological continuity, "one of the foundations of territorial law," Brazil will be able to insure its legal right to part of the region.

The IBEA's center in Rio Grande includes representatives of the institute, the local university, the Oceanographic Museum, and the Atlantic Base. Its inauguration was attended by the institute's chairman, Joao Aristides Wiltgen, and the chairman of the corresponding Uruguayan organization, Julio Musso. Like Brazil, Uruguay has no rights over the southern continent, and it will use the Brazilian expedition to send a small Uruguayan delegation to the region.

To insure any claim to Antarctica, each country must conduct an expedition and present its studies to the Treaty Organization, which revises the treaty every 30 years. The IBEA advocates making the trip quite far in advance so that the research will be more complete. Its initial idea was to visit Antarctica in 1981, but as the group's executive director admits, that is "practically impossible, since the end of the year is only 3.5 months away."

11798

COUNTRY SECTION BRAZIL

JOINT VENTURE WITH FRG TO BUILD DIRIGIBLES PROPOSED

Dirigible Plant in Minas Gerais

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 18

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The West German firm of WDL (West German Airship) and Pegaso Germania, Ltd of Parana have presented the government with a proposal to form a joint venture for building a plant in Divinopolis that would produce dirigibles capable of carrying up to 60 tons of cargo. The planned investment is 160 million cruzeiros, and each dirigible would cost about \$2.5 million (260 million cruzeiros). The plant could be operating within 6 months.

The project was submitted a week ago to Minister of Air Delio Jardim de Mattos, who "was very enthusiastic, and it should be approved within 2 weeks," according to a statement made yesterday by Jose Justino Braga Neto, who resigned a week ago as manager of transportation and international contracts for USIMINAS [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc] to take part in the dirigible project.

Capital

Pegaso Germania, Ltd's know-how will be provided by the WDL itself, which will own 30 percent of the undertaking. The remaining shares will be divided among transportation companies in Parana--COTRASA [Vehicle Transportation Trade, Inc], TRANSPESCA [Transportation and Distribution of National Fishing Products, Inc], and Tapajos (all representing Pegaso)--and HIPERMODAL [Supermodal Transportation and Navigation, Ltd], a marine transportation firm, in addition to Jose Justino Braga Neto. The firm's current capital of 1 million cruzeiros will be increased to 30 million cruzeiros as soon as the project is approved.

In Divinopolis, 120 kilometers from this capital, the municipal government has already set aside an area of 60,000 square meters next to the local airport for construction of the dirigible plant. The former USIMINAS official said that 60 days following approval of the project, Pegaso Germania will have assembled two small dirigibles imported from the WDL at a cost of 120 million cruzeiros each. They will be used to demonstrate the applications of dirigibles and to train pilots.

The material and equipment for manufacturing the WDL-3 will all be ordered from Brazilian manufacturers—chiefly those in Sao Paulo as far as the plastic for the outside covering and the ordinary aviation engine are concerned. Assembly will be done by technicians trained in Minas Gerais.

According to the plan presented to the minister of air, the WDL-3 can attain a cruising speed of 106 kilometers per hour when carrying 60 tons of liquids. When carrying the maximum planned load, its fuel consumption will total 50 liters of gasoline per hour for both engines.

Jose Justino Braga Neto, who is coordinator of the project, will contact the managers of the Minas Gerais Development Bank next Monday to study ways of financing the project. Before the project was sent to Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos, the entrepreneurs from Pegaso Germania met with Francelino Pereira, governor of Minas Gerais, who instructed the state Secretariat of Industry and Commerce to provide the necessary support through the Industrial Districts Company.

The uses to which the WDL-3 can be put range from postal service to the transportation of nuclear waste and of parts for nuclear power plants. It can also be used for maritime surveillance, search and rescue missions, and aerial photogrammetry. In the case of the two small dirigibles that will be imported, Jose Justino Braga Neto said they will be used to open up the market by carrying small loads and providing advertising services.

In addition to being the first dirigible plant in Latin America, the Pegaso Germania facility will be the second in the Americas after Goodyear, which has had a unit in the United States since World War II. To start with, Pegaso Germania will employ about 100 persons.

Background on Dirigible Project

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 81 p 17

[Text] Curitiba--Nuclear waste from Angra dos Reis, lumber from the area around the Tucurui mill in Para, and steel plate for ships will be among the first loads carried by the two German dirigibles that will arrive in Brazil within 60 days. Their importation and establishment of the plant in Minas Gerais are awaiting only approval by Minister of Air Delio Jardim de Mattos, who will give his final answer on Monday. That information was provided by Abelardo Bruning, manager of the Pegaso Germania Aerial Products and Special Heavy Equipment Industry, Ltd, which is forming a joint venture with the WDL (West German Airship) of the FRG to build a plant in Divinopolis for the production of dirigibles that will carry loads of 60 tons. The plant will be able to produce two dirigibles per year with a capacity of from 60 to 400 tons.

Government Interest

Pegaso was established in December 1980 for the express purpose of building the dirigibles. The firms that own it--TRANSPESCA, Ltd, COTRASA, and Tapajos--are the same firms that established Supermodal Transportation and Navigation, Ltd, which introduced the roll-on/roll-off system to Brazil 2 years ago. That system, which consists of the direct offloading of trucks and their loads from ships, has made it possible to remove 1,200 long-haul trailers from Brazilian highways.

The interest of the firms in dirigibles--which in the FRG carry nuclear waste, bulk cargoes, and advertising--emerged 2 years ago, when the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) in Sao Jose dos Campos abandoned the project for lack of funds. Pegaso's manager explained: "From that point on, we who were already interested stepped up our

research and our contacts with the WDL." He believes that the minister of air will approve the importation and construction of dirigibles. Two weeks ago, when the project was submitted, the minister asked for a few days in which to examine it and find a way for the CTA's experts to cooperate in setting up the plant in Minas Gerais.

Initially, Pegaso will use the two imported dirigibles for tests, technology transfer, and the transporting of loads that still present problems. This is the case, for example, with lumber from Tucurui, which is located in a spot difficult to reach by road or waterway. The firm has already sent a document to NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations] as well, informing it of the feasibility of using dirigibles to transport nuclear waste.

Bruning says: "How is NUCLEBRAS going to transport its nuclear waste, which will have to be taken to a remote desert island? It will have to build a port or an airport. Dirigibles don't require any of that." According to him, all that is needed is 100 meters of clear space in which the vehicle can land.

Fuel

The dirigible, which currently burns gasoline as fuel, can be converted to diesel or even alcohol. The gas that fills the airship body is nonflammable helium produced in Brazil. Pegaso's manager recalled that the Zeppelin, which exploded in 1937, contained helium gas, which at at that time was still flammable. The dirigible can remain aloft for 24 hours at a stretch. As an example of its uses, it can be pointed out that transporting a transformer for the Itaipu power plant from Paranagua to Foz do Iguacu—a distance of 700 kilometers—requires special trucks, low speeds, and the reinforcement of bridges. The trip takes an average of 20 days. With a dirigible, it could be done in 6 hours.

If the project is approved, Pegaso will import the first vehicles using its own funds. The cost of importing them will be about 360 million cruzeiros. It will then set up the plant with equipment produced in Brazil and begin producing dirigibles within 6 months. The Parana transportation companies believe that after meeting the domestic demand, they will be able to export to the Latin American countries and even to the United States.

11798 CSO: 3001/251 COUNTRY SECTION BRAZIL

BRIEFS

PCB UNION ACTIVITY SCORED--Recife--Luis Inacio da Silva, national chairman of the PT [Workers Party], said yesterday that the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] "wants to achieve power by the bureaucratic path" and that it "practices the policy of mudslinging." According to him, the PCB wants to turn the unions into "transmission belts for the party." Luis Inacio da Silva came to Recife to participate in the meeting by the Rural Workers Education and Culture Center (CENTRU). In his speech, he made several criticisms of the PCB, the PCdoB [Communist Party of Brazil], and MR-8 [8 October Revolutionary Movement]. He said: "Today, those saying that the PT is a divider of the opposition belong to the CP. I have already said that those who speak ill of the PT do not have the courage to admit that they belong to a party. We want them to come out and say: 'I am against the PT because I belong to the CP. That is why I favor legalization of the Communist Party.'" Lula mentioned a discussion he had had with Arnaldo Goncalves, chairman of the Santos Metalworkers Union and his childhood friend. He said "At the CONCLAT [expansion unknown] meeting, Arnaldo Goncalves said that he liked me as long as I did not hold a political position. I am sorry I did not say that he did not like me because I belong to the PT, while he belongs to the CP. I didn't say it at the time because I didn't want to be called a stool pigeon." At a press conference following his speech, Lula said that the Catholic Church "has the right to recommend this or that party to its members." [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Sep 81 p 2] 11798

CSO: 3001/251

COUNTRY SECTION CHILE

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES LARGER CIVILIAN ROLE IN GOVERNMENT

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Sep 81 pp A1, A20

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez said yesterday that "we will seek to increase civilian involvement in the Armed Forces Government," inasmuch as an authoritarian regime and such a contribution are not incompatible.

He also reiterated that the government would not hesitate to rigorously enforce all permissible legal measures against those who attempt to violate the current political recess.

He emphasized that the government attaches the "utmost importance" to the development of young people because it trusts that they will be taking up government responsibilities in the future, imbued with new ideas on democracy and freedom.

He highlighted that the government "has the best of intentions" to "reach a fruitful understanding with thr Catholic Church," which it fully respects.

The head of the cabinet made these and other remarks on domestic developments during the luncheon that he offered yesterday for the reporters who cover Moneda Palace.

Also present at the get-together were the minister undersecretary of the interior, Air Force Brig Gen Enrique Montero; the director of the Mass Media Division, Jorge Fernandez, and the assistant director of the division, Ignacio Astete.

The following is an outline of the issues broached by the interior minister in response to questions from the newsmen.

Deportees

The government made its decision under clear-cut existing laws, on the basis of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chilean authorities and in a sovereign manner. Therefore, it can ignore any reactions that have arisen or might arise overseas. He reaffirmed that the "whenever necessary, the government will take the measures that legislation allows it, because its primary duty is to guarantee the peace among all citizens, independently of what might be said overseas."

With specific regard to the so-called "Chilean Human Rights Commission," Under-Secretary Montero pointed out that "an entity that lacks legal capacity does not have jurisdiction."

They both clarified that "so far" none of the deportees (Castillo, Briones, Jerez and Cantuarias) has filed an appeal with the nation's authorities to return to the country.

Lech Walesa

The government will not intervene if any "legally established" union invites him to visit the country, inasmuch as the authorities "do not interfere" in labor issues. He did not specify what measure the government would take if Walesa accepted an invitation from a group that does not meet the requirements set forth in labor legislation.

APSI Magazine

In this regard, the head of DINACOS [Mass Media Directorate], Jorge Fernandez, was emphatic in pointing out that since 1979 the authorities have been notifying the magazine's directors that they must seek the appropriate authorization to change APSI's primary purpose, which is to report only on international issues, inasmuch as its permit was granted on this basis.

He pointed out that DINACOS notified them that they should request the permit from the Headquarters of the Emergency Zone, pursuant to Edict 104, to comply with current legislation, but that the publishers of APSI ignored this, "suspended operations and filed an appeal for protection with the courts."

Jorge Fernandez said that the statement issued by the AG Association of Journalists does not tally with the facts because DINACOS has never said that it could enforce sanctions against the magazine of its own accord, merely that it could transfer the particulars of the case to the Interior Ministry.

Hard- and Soft-Liners

"As the president of the republic has repeatedly pointed out, under the new institutional system the government will not allow itself to be carried away by extreme stands, in other words, neither by the do-nothings, who want strong-arm measures and an extension of the current regime beyond its goals (which would only help our enemies), nor by the people in a hurry, who want to skip stages, which would put us back in the same situation."

"The fact is that we have not accepted, nor will we accept labels such as 'advocates of change' [aperturistas] or 'opponents of change' [no aperturistas], 'hard-liners' or 'soft-liners,' which have been thought up by those who traditionally sway with the prevailing political winds; rather, we will continue moving forward along the path of the new institutional system, in the spirit of a government with a just and balanced authority that is making prudent but real progress."

"Hastening our political progress," Sergio Fernandez cautioned, "could bring serious consequences for Chile by precipitating a return to the past, with all of its vices. On the other hand, stagnation would prevent us from trying out the new system and its institutions, which are in keeping with the legitimate ambitions of the citizenry."

He stressed that the citizenry's demonstrations of backing and support "give the government greater strength in continuing its progress towards a regime based on freedom, justice and order."

Transition

"The construction of this new political system on such deep-seated, reliable foundations has caused such a momentous change in the country that all Chileans grasp it. Therefore, it is increasingly unlikely that someone would dare want to return to the former political arrangement. Chileans realize and appreciate the changes that the government is bringing about for their benefit and security. This is the confirmation," Fernandez stressed, "of an entire way of life."

Exiles

"I deny as categorically as I can that one million Chileans have gone into exile under this government, as people are saying overseas. The number isn't even remotely close to that."

Calama and Covema

Loyal to its principles, the government does not interfere when situations such as these are in the hands of the justice system and at best conveys the particulars in its possession directly to the courts.

Church-Government

"Both sides have been giving ground. The government has always been interested in this rapprochement and maintains the best of relations with the Church. You are always going to find the government prepared to reach a fruitful understanding with the Church, which we respect and with which we want an increasingly harmonious coexistence."

Civilian Involvement

"There is no conflict between the government's being authoritarian and its sharing duties with civilians, which is very useful, and we will seek to boost civilian involvement in a way that benefits all Chileans."

"For some time now the government has not been making a distinction between civilians and military officers; rather, it has been seeking the best person at the right time for the job that has to get done."

Terrorists

"There are indeed few of them, but this means that they could do damage, in spite of the successes that the security services have been scoring. This forces the government to remain permanently on the alert and to take all legal measures at its disposal, because the terrorists receive training and generous financial support from overseas. Terrorism is one of the armed tools that the Communist Party does not dare reveal, for tactical reasons."

He declined to say whether the court-martial of three extremists, as requested by the government, would diminish terrorist activity. "But I can assure you that this measure will be applied to any terrorist activity envisaged in the law."

"I would also like to make it clear that the government requested a courtmartial because we are at war, as are all Chileans, against terrorism and
violence. Therefore, when the time comes, there will be no hesitation in
cracking down, under the entire legal system, on those responsible as well as
their accomplices. We include among the latter those who for political
reasons, out of naivete or because of other invalid considerations, directly
or indirectly offer to work with those whom we define as enemies of our
country. As I pointed out in La Serena, the dupes of communism will have
to answer for their actions." He thanked the Chileans who have reported
terrorists to the authorities and the mass media that have dealt with this
kind of news in a restrained manner.

Accomplishments

"The reestablishment and consolidation of peace and order; the modernizations and the establishment of a new institutional system."

Development of political leaders: The government is channeling a great deal of its efforts towards young people because it sees them as the country's future. When their time comes, they will continue the task begun by this government.

In conclusion, the interior minister reaffirmed that the so-called National Union Coordinator is a Marxist front, "which they themselves acknowledge," and stressed that social outlays to help lower-income sectors totaled \$200 million last year and have already surpassed \$140 million so far this year.

8743

COUNTRY SECTION CHILE

INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER SECRETARY GENERAL GENERAL JULIO BRAVO VALDES

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 6 Sep 81 pp D1, D2

[Interview with Brig Gen Julio Bravo Valdes, minister secretary general of government, by Blanca Arthur; date and place not given]

[Text] He is one of the military officers who have been called upon to serve in government. At age 48, the recently promoted Brig Gen Julio Bravo Valdes took over the Secretariat General of Government, a ministry that as of 11 September 8 years ago found its own decisive function in the process that began on that date: "To be the channel of communication between the government and the citizenry." Through various channels, particularly the organizations under his ministry (DINACOS [Mass Media Directorate], the Secretariat of Women, Youth and Trade Unions, among others), he seeks to publicize the government's policies and to determine and listen to grassroots concerns.

Calm and without grandiloquence, General Bravo speaks with conviction. He does not accept doubts that the steps that the government has taken and is taking will lead to the sought-after goal and will give the country "a stable and genuine democracy." Like a good military officer, he does not conceal his devotion to the function of the Armed Forces. When challenged, he reacts emphatically but without losing his calm.

[Question] What guarantees are there, general, that after 8 years in power and with several more to go, the Armed Forces are not or might not become politicized?

[Answer] The fullest guarantees (he says, settling into his chair and with a serious look). The Armed Forces are not politicized nor will they become politicized. A group of us were called on to serve in government, but the overwhelming majority of the members of National Defense are in their barracks or performing their specific professional tasks.

[Question] And where do you feel most comfortable?

[Monswer] The truth is that I feel comfortable wherever I can do the job that I have been entrusted with.

[Question] But as a military officer, do you like being in charge of a ministry like this one or do you sometimes miss commanding your troops?

[Answer] I have to spell it out more clearly. I feel comfortable, happy. I have tackled situations that I had no occasion to come up against before, and this has meant new know-how and new challenges, which I like. Now then, any other military job proper I would also like very much. Of course I would like to serve at my rank of general, for example.

[Question] One of the aims of the phase that has begun was to achieve increasing civilian-military integration. How would you say this has been coming along?

[Answer] I think that it has come along very well and spontaneously. There is teamwork, unity, which is very positive, and it is important for this to increase. But we must not forget that this is a military government.

[Question] Do you think that people are forgetting this?

[Answer] What happens is that sometimes people begin confusing concepts and demand the features of a civilian government. And if this is a military government, the first thing that we have to bear in mind is that it has to be authoritarian. You cannot have a military government that does not exercise its authority wherever it has to and the way it has to.

[Question] How would you define the government in the transition stage that has just begun?

[Answer] I would say that it is a military government, an authoritarian government, that is in the midst of an institutionalization process through joint efforts with civilians and under a constitution approved by a majority of the citizens.

Why a Political Recess?

[Question] General, the government has recently stressed the need to maintain the political recess during this period while grassroots participation is being developed. To what extent do you think that this arrangement will lead to the democracy that we hope to have?

[Answer] In the first place, I think that it is important for us to keep in mind that with the politicization of national life the parties became monopoly channels that prevented the independent functioning of the unions, the neighborhood organizations and, in general, the various national groups, by causing them to abandon their own functions. To counter this, the government began creating the conditions for their strengthening as channels for

true participation, a task that is fully under way and that would be adversely affected by a premature renewal of political activity. The strict maintenance of the political recess is a fundamental condition for the effective development of this stage in our institutional evolution, so that once the unfettered operations of the various social organizations are consolidated according to the timetable established by the constitution, we will have political activity that does not aim at subjugating the other forms of participation and that conforms with the constitution. With this arrangement we will achieve a true democracy.

Participation and Communication

[Question] Would you say that the citizenry is responding and showing interest in the channels for participation that you have mentioned?

[Answer] I think that for some time now Chileans have realized that their contributions are necessary to build a free society. Through town councils, for example, the community has gradually been taking on responsibilities in such important areas as education and health care and has been organizing to tackle the local problems that are within its jurisdiction.

[Question] This ministry's function is communication between the government and the citizenry. How effective would you say that the channels of communication that have been established are?

[Answer] I think that the volunteers and the various civilian organizations are doing an important job publicizing the government's efforts, as well as determining and listening to the concerns of citizens. Of great significance also are the periodic meetings at which various segments of society, such as young people, workers and intellectuals converse with the president of the republic, outline their views and express their concerns.

[Question] But aren't these contacts with just one sector? A lot of people say that just a few get to be heard...

[Answer] The only people who might feel left out are those who are not interested in getting involved or those whose proposals are not constructive and merely reflect an interest in engaging in political activities, which, as I told you, are banned.

Civilian Movement and Split Among Government Backers

[Question] A short while ago the government rejected the formation of a civilian movement that, according to its proponents, sought to channel citizen involvement. To what extent would you say that it violated the political recess, as the government argued in banning it?

[Answer] As I was telling you, the government will never allow the political recess to be broken. This is why we are emphatic in pointing out that the

recess applies to everyone equally, whether they support or oppose the government.

The government feels that the avowed intention of grouping people together in organizations or movements outside the current channels of participation, with their own directorships, different as well from the directorships of trade and labor unions or neighborhood organizations, clearly showed signs of a party structure.

[Question] A split among government supporters came to light after the civilian movement was turned down. To what extent do you think we can achieve the monolithic unity that the president himself recently underscored as important for this period?

[Answer] There is and always has been unity among the government's supporters. Otherwise, it would have been impossible for us to accomplish all we have in the economic, political and social spheres.

What there might be, and this stands to reason, are differences of opinion on specific matters, but this in no way affects the heart of the matter, which is support for the government and for the president of the republic.

Now then, what we cannot lose sight of in this analysis is that when someone criticizes all of the important steps that are taken in the various spheres, that someone is closer to opposing the government than backing it.

Political Parties and Their Future

[Question] Some of the differences of opinion are over basic issues involving precisely the channels for participation, inasmuch as some people, for example, are against the future formation of political parties...

[Answer] With regard to what you are saying, I think it is clear that the overwhelming majority of Chileans came out last year in favor of a constitutional arrangement providing for the functioning of political parties.

Reflecting our experiences, the constitution provides for political party activity withing its legitimate framework, assuring that they do not fall prey to the same vices that we saw in the past. They are required to have internal democracy so that they do not become top-heavy and unrepresentative; external financing is prohibited; their accounting books have to be a matter of public record, and they are prohibited from taking part in activities other than those inherent to them. Under this arrangement, under the provisions of the constitution, there will come a time when the political parties are going to function again, with the exception of Marxist parties. When? We cannot specify dates. As I pointed out to you earlier, we will maintain the recess as we gradually move forward under the stipulated institutional arrangement and bring about the conditions for them to organize and begin operations once again.

Statists?

[Question] Aren't there also disagreements over reducing the role of the State and private enterprise, which are elements that you yourself have described as fundamental to consolidating a true system of freedom?

[Answer] In the first place, I take issue with the tone of your question in the sense that there are "also" disagreements, because this would be implicitly acknowledging other disagreements, which do not exist.

I should recall here that the government's Declaration of Principles is based on the principle of the subsidiary role of the State, whereby it engages in only those activities that private individuals, alone or in groups, are unable to perform. This postulate is basic to a free society like the one that we are constructing, in which the State is there to serve the individual and must recognize and protect the intermediate groups in society.

Furthermore, this concept has been fully backed by all Chileans. In opting for a free market economy, the constitution recognizes the right of the individual to perform any legal economic activity and only as an exception provides for State management under specific circumstances and in specific areas that so require.

[Question] But some people think that the government is taking steps that are not entirely in keeping with this system of private enterprise.

[Answer] I think that in a free system like the one I was talking about, there must be an impersonal and energetic government that sees to it that the legal system is strictly complied with and that engages in the tasks or supervision that the circumstances require. This is not at odds with our definition of a free society; rather, it is its necessary complement. Our efforts over these 8 years of government clearly indicate that there is no disagreement over this important issue. The government's policies and actions remain strictly within these bounds, and their promising results are acknowledged both here and abroad. Chile was bequeathed poverty and backwardness by decades of government intenvention and mistaken policies that mistrusted individual effort and discouraged private enterprise.

[Question] Aren't there differences of opinion among the military, general, considering that it has been in power for 8 years and has as many left?

[Answer] Among the military? Absolutely not. We are very clear as to what we want, what we think and where we are headed.

[Question] Aren't some of you more statist than others, for example?

[Answer] You cannot talk about being more or less statist. Individuals as such can have given opinions on one or another specific action, which in no

way means that they can be termed "more or less one thing or another." This is quite alien to the military. When a decision is made, it is supported by all, because the person making it has taken into account aspects that not everyone can be familiar with.

Change of Course?

[Question] Would you say, in any case, that each step being taken is in the direction of the goal that the government has set and that certain measures in the economic or political sphere, such as the expulsions, do not represent a change of course?

[Answer] The goals and courses are clearly established. What you're telling me is that at times it would seem as if we are changing directions in terms of procedures, and what I am telling you is that if there is an ultimate objective to be achieved, we have to gradually achieve partial objectives to that end. And here is where special situations could arise that also have to be tackled in a special way. I think that every government, like every leader, must be flexible enough to take certain steps in accordance with the circumstances that might arise, which rather than altering the course, could be precisely for the sake of achieving the ultimate objective harmoniously and rationally.

Reasons for Expulsions

[Question] Some people have interpreted the recent expulsion of four Chîleans from the country, because of violations of the political recess, as a counterbalance to the ban on the civilian movement to achieve unity among supporters. Is there any truth to this, or did signs of ferment really prompt their expulsion?

[Answer] Interpretations about some sort of "counterbalance," which by the way I have heard for the first time here, are just groundless, unrealistic musings. As the government has repeatedly said, it will not allow the political recess to be violated in any way and much less will it abandon its efforts to prevent communism from meddling in our country, as our constitution clearly stipulates. We have recently seen how front organizations, such as the so-called Coordinating Commission, which was clearly communist inspired and, what is more, pursuing a strategy formulated and decided on overseas, have tried to create a climate of political ferment that would adversely affect the natural unfolding of our institutional process and violate the current recess. Furthermore, certain individuals with well-known political affiliations tried to support or make common cause with the illegal actions of the Coordinating Commission and were therefore guilty of violating existing law.

Opposition Actions

[Question] The president recently pointed out that the government will permit peaceful opposition during this period. How would you describe its framework of action in accordance with all these circumstances?

[Answer] The people who oppose the government have never halted their activities and will continue them, inasmuch as they have the means and the chance to do so. But here we have to make a clear-cut distinction between the illegal, Marxist, subversive opposition and the opposition that expresses its disagreement within the legal framework that we Chileans have provided.

Now then, this distinction has not been fully established, and the blame falls on those sectors that call themselves non-Marxist but that keep trying to incorporate communism into the democratic system, thus becoming allies of communism and, therefore, an opposition force as illicit as Marxism.

[Question] To what extent do you feel that these non-Marxist opposition sectors can publicize their opinions or viewpoints?

[Answer] I think that the press is free enough so that the range of opinions can be expressed in it.

[Question] Are you merely acknowledging that the press should exist or do you feel that it might be important during this period to find out what sectors that disagree with the government in one way or another are thinking?

[Answer] I think that all views that are well-intentioned and do not violate the recess are welcome.

My impression is that these sectors have made a serious mistake. They have refused to face the facts. They have refused to understand the process that our country has gone through, a process that, moreover, is understood by the overwhelming majority of the country and that backs a system of democracy and freedom like the one we are building, but without the involvement of its enemies, in other words, the communists.

Combating Marxism

[Question] There are those who feel that this violent opposition to Marxism and communism is not the best way to combat them and that in addition to prompting a political polarization, encourages them and challenges them to act...

[Answer] I think that's a mistake. An enemy like Marxism needs no incentives or challenges to act. Marxism must be defeated on all fronts, and the government will act resolutely and unindulgently in this struggle. Meanwhile, it will continue to move forward in its institutional process, in which sustained economic development and the strengthening of our intrinsic values are major elements in defeating Marxism. We will continue along this path in the certain knowledge that it is the proper one for establishing a true democracy and a system of freedom.

[Question] Are you denying that there might be others?

[Answer] There might be others. But let's not forget that Chile kept choosing paths until 1973 and we arrived at chaos and destruction. At that point the overwhelming majority of the country asked the Armed Forces and police to take over the government, and honoring that mandate, we are giving the country back its institutional system, with a deep-felt sense of patriotism.

COUNTRY SECTION CHILE

POLITICAL, TRADE RELATIONS OUTLINED

Political Relations Good

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Sep 81 p C7

[Text] Brazil's outgoing ambassador to Chile, Raul de Vincenzi, yesterday stressed that during his mission in our country bilateral relations could not have been better, especially as far as political matters are concerned.

He added that proof of this was the series of official visits to Chile by his country's highest authorities, culminating with the arrival of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo.

He made his remarks shortly after concluding a meeting with Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, whom he said good-by to since he is leaving for Montevideo, Uruguay this Friday, where he will take over as ambassador.

In his talk with the press the ambassador denied that Brazil is taking protectionist measures against any Chilean product.

He explained that trade between the two countries is governed by the regulations of the former LAFTA, which provides for the so-called safeguards that enable a country to apply temporary restrictive measures if it feels that it has surplus output.

He pointed out that within this framework Brazil can apply protectionist measures in relation to all its imports but never aimed specifically at Chilean goods. "We have never said anything against the regulations of LAFTA, which is now LAIA [Latin American Integration Association]."

His remarks were made in response to questions concerning complaints by Chilean exporters about Brazilian protectionism, which was intensified by the recent renewal of the safeguard clause that halts the importation of Chilean peaches and nectarines in all forms.

In this regard, exporters pointed out that whereas the trade balance between the two countries showed a surplus of \$22 million for Chile in 1979, there was a \$155 million deficit in 1980 and the estimates this year are for a \$310 million deficit.

Trade Statistics

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Sep 81 p C12

[Text] From January to June 1981 trade between Chile and Brazil totaled \$493.1 million.

According to figures furnished by the Central Bank, Brazil exported \$333.7 million works of goods to Chile during the period and imported \$159.4 million worth from our country.

If the current trend holds, bilateral trade could reach some \$1 billion for all of 1981.

The import-export lists include farm products, basic inputs for industry and industrial goods.

The total amount (FOB) of bilateral trade was around \$20 million during the 1950's, rose to \$50 million by the end of 1960, inched up to \$56.3 million in 1970 and then jumped to \$741.5 in 1979 and \$923.3 million in 1980.

Despite the extraordinary rise over a 9-year period, trade between Chile and Brazil could continue to expand appreciably in terms of value, due to the economic potential of the two countries and because each of them has export goods that the other needs.

Brazil is currently one of the main suppliers of goods for the Chilean market, just behind the United States. Brazil is also one of the main import markets for Chilean products, holding first place in Latin America and fourth place overall, after the FRG, Japan and the United States.

Chilean Exports

Copper is Chile's main export to Brazil. In 1979, crude refined copper accounted for more than half of the value of Brazilian purchases on the Chilean market.

The list of Chilean exports to Brazil is quite diversified. It ranges from legumes and vegetables, roots and tubers to manufactured items such as newsprint, paper and cardboard for manufacturing punch cards for statistical machines; sodium chlorate, sodium and potassium nitrate; gas turbojets, etc.

Brazil

Brazil's exports to Chile are also very diversified. They include farm products (coffee, cacao, raw cotton, raw sisal, etc) and manufactured goods (tools and cutlery; aluminum, cast iron and steel; boilers, machines and electrical and mechanical devices, bodies for trucks, buses and minibuses, as well as aircraft, tractor and motor vehicle parts). In terms of value, these items have headed up the list of Brazilian exports in recent years.

Brazilian-Chilean Trade (in millions of dollars)

| Period | Brazilian Exports | Brazilian Imports | Total |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | to Chile | from Chile | |
| 1977 | 109.7 | 283.1 | 392.8 |
| 1978 | 253.1 | 253.4 | 506.5 |
| 1979 | 361.8 | 383.7 | 745.5 |
| 1980 | 475.0 | 448.3 | 923.3 |
| 1981* | 333.7 | 159.4 | 493.1 |

Source: Central Bank of Chile *From January to June

8743

COUNTRY SECTION CHILE

NEW UN AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES PRIORITIES, FRANCE-MEXICO DOCUMENT

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Sep 81 p C3

[Text] Chile's new ambassador to the United Nations, Manuel Trucco, said yesterday that one of our country's priorities in the UN is to cooperate actively in resolving the problems and meeting the needs of other countries in order to bring about a similar attitude towards Chile.

Trucco presented his credentials to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim the day before yesterday; he replaces Sergio Diez.

In a telephone conversation with EL MERCURIO, he explained that "it is important for us to show our solidarity and desire to help, because we are certain that this will make other countries interested in our particular problems."

"We have many problems in common with dozens of nations throughout the world, and it is therefore urgent for us to work together," he said.

With regard to Chile's standing in the UN, Trucco pointed out that the feelings towards our country are "of respect based on the desire to undertake joint action. There is an awareness of the progress that has been made in recent years."

He pointed out that "we are seeking to work together, leaving aside everything that might separate us. That is the goal of this forum."

Ceremony

Ambassador Trucco noted that the credentials presentation ceremony was "very business-like and brief." He explained that after the ceremony, however, he held a talk with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, which he described as "very frank, cordial and friendly."

"He told me that he was pleased with the cooperation that Chile has lent the United Nations in recent years and praised the work of my predecessor, Sergio Diez," he said. In this connection, he indicated that "I am extremely honored to return to this organization. I was here for the first time in 1947, and during the Korean War I was even on a special committee set up to deal with the problem."

El Salvador

With regard to the joint statement by Mexico and France recognizing the rights of guerrilla groups in El Salvador, he said that "it has prompted strong reaction from the representatives of Latin American countries."

"It's a strange stand, inasmuch as it sets forth guidelines for how an independent, sovereign country ought to resolve its own problems."

He reported that next Tuesday a joint statement would be released in New York "repudiating intervention in the internal affairs of states and support for terrorist elements."

"It's obvious," he explained, "that all countries have joined together in rejecting this move. France and Mexico are quite isolated because only one country, Norway, endorsed their statement."

"It is a painful thing to see when a Latin American country turns to a power outside the continent to address a problem that should be studied exclusively in our Americas."

8743

COUNTRY SECTION CHILE

ANTARCTIC SEEN PROVIDING NATURAL RESOURCES

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Sep 81 p C5

[Text] "The Antarctic will play an extremely important role in the not too distant future since it is a potential source of abundant natural resources, which mankind will soon need. If Chile succeeds in developing a real center of attraction by providing the appropriate funds, settlements and infrastructure, we will be reaffirming our undeniable sovereignty." This was the view voiced by Professor Oscar Gonzalez-Ferran, from the Department of Geophysics at the University of Chile, who is one of the leading experts on Antarctica.

He later pointed out, in general terms, that now that the country has completed two stages in its study of the continent, it should undertake what he called the "exploration and development of its natural resources."

He received EL MERCURIO in his austere office on Encalada Avenue. He declined to provide his curriculum vitae ("What is of real interest is what you do, not the person").

Gonzalez-Ferran has the privilege of having one of Antarctica's peaks named after him. "It's in Marie Byrd Land, between the Antarctic bases Byrd and McMurdo, at 77 degrees latitude and 144 degrees longitude west," he said. Married and the father of two sons, 14 and 15, he took his first trip to the frozen continent in 1957, during the International Geophysical Year. Since then he has periodically visited those inhospitable latitudes on the missions planned each summer by the Armed Forces ("I really don't remember how many trips I've made there").

"The continent has a surface area of 14 million square kilometers, but it's the highest, most inhospitable and most isolated land on earth. About 95 percent of it is covered by a thick layer of ice that occasionally reaches 3,000 meters."

"Because of the world energy crisis, the depletion of hydrocarbons reserves, the high price of fuel, the surmounting of logistic and technological difficulties through experience gained in the Arctic and in 20 years of scientific exploration in the Antarctic, and finally, the decision of the signatory countries of the Antarctic Treaty to establish a 'regime,' we can envisage the Antarctic continent as a source of petroleum in the near future."

"We have uncovered some evidence that large-scale deposits of petroleum could be found there," he indicated.

He mentioned that the FRG, taking these possibilities into account, "decided to earmark \$140 million for research in the Antarctic Peninsula zone over the next 3 years. Moreover, it allocated \$3 million to investigate oil resources."

Economic Potential

He observed that regional geological research has uncovered a wide variety of minerals, but not enough is known about their characteristics, grades and concentrations to talk in terms of potentially commercial deposits today.

"The potential mineral resources detected in the Antarctic can be divided into metals (iron, copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, nickel, cobalt, platinum, chromium, manganese, etc), nonmetals (mica, beryl, quartz, graphites, phosphates, limestone) and construction materials such as sands and gravel. Among fuels, we can mention geothermal power, hydrocarbons, coal and uranium."

He mentioned that hydrocarbons are perhaps the most attractive of the detected nonrenewable resources. "Sediments of great thickness from the Cretaceous to the Tertiary age have been discovered in western Antarctica, in particular in the regions of the Ross Sea, Weddell Sea, Bellingshausen Sea and some spots near the Antarctic Peninsula such as James Ross Island."

"Scientific drilling revealed the presence of ethane and methane gases in these sediments (Ross Sea). We do not know enough as yet to predict what volumes of oil or gas are contained in the region, but they do correlate with other areas such as southwest Australia, western New Zealand and the southern tip of South America. The sedimentary deposits in the Antarctic look like a highly attractive oil exploration zone for the future."

Three Stages

Gonzalez-Ferran observed that the Antarctic continent and its adjacent islands and seas have always been in man's forward sights. It is easy to distinguish three watershed stages in its discovery and development: "The romantic era of the great expeditions of discovery, which lasted for almost two centuries, until the 1950's; the second stage began with the International Geophysical Year (1957-58), which represented the first cooperative scientific effort among several nations to investigate and quantify this corner of the world, a key piece in many scientific mysteries about the evolution of the earth. The findings made over those two decades have shed light on its geological evolution and the origin of its mineral resources."

"Today," he went on to say, "we are on the verge of the third stage: the commercial exploration and development of its natural resources, given added impetus by a world seeking to meet its food and energy needs. Is this perhaps the startup of a company or enterprise to administer the development of the Antarctic under the Antarctic Treaty?"

8743

COUNTRY SECTION COSTA RICA

COMMENTATOR SEES BELIZE PROBLEM AS UNSOLVED

PA221725 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The birth of the new nation of Belize is cause for rejoicing for all Latin American countries. The idea of self-determination of peoples and free democratic elections is the ideal of not only the whole American continent, but the whole world. Although many substitutes have been tried, there is nothing like democracy for a good political regime. Only free elections can guarantee order and good relations among citizens.

The birth of Belize today at midnight is the act of legitimate sovereignty due any country in the world. A country cannot claim sovereignty over another merely because it is more powerful. The truth is that all peoples are entitled to choose their own form of government and their right to freedom as a symbol of social dignity. Everything that can be said today about Belize could have been said 150 years ago about Guanacaste [province of Costa Rica]. It is the people themselves—and not their neighbors, nor anyone who believes that according to tradition he is the legitimate owner—who determine their own future.

In its first day as a free nation, Belize has been warmly welcomed by the inter-American community. We wish to express our recognition of and support for the people and government of Belize. We wish to express our congratulations to the British Government and our deep concern over the Guatemalan attitude. Many months ago when we congratulated the British and Guatemalan Governments for having reached a joint agreement, we felt that an agreement had truly been reached. Now we see that there was no agreement and that the problems seem to persist through the Guatemalan Army. This is one more mistake on the part of the Guatemalan Government.

COUNTRY SECTION COSTA RICA

'HAWK VIEW' MANEUVERS SEEN AS U.S. MISTAKE

PA292211 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Station editorial]

[Text] The maneuvers to be conducted by the U.S. navy off the Honduran Atlantic coast are, we repeat, a serious political mistake on President Reagan's part.

The Republican U.S. Government has made so many mistakes in relation to Latin America. Today it warned the poor countries about the so-called need for them to put their economies in order. As if a poor country can eat by putting its economy in order.

In addition, the World Bank president, speaking at the IMF, says that there are not enough funds available.

The 7-9 October maneuvers to be conducted by the U.S. and Honduran navies are very dangerous, no matter what they say. This is not the best time to stage them. Today, a navy commander said in Puerto Cortes that those military maneuvers should not alarm anybody much less provoke adverse reactions from the governments of Central America.

Despite those statements, these are very dangerous maneuvers in our opinion. They are provocations at times of an ongoing cold war. The hawk view operation has been approved in Honduras to guarantee respect, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The U.S. navy should never participate in warlike operations in Central American waters, much less under the present conditions of each of these governments.

There is great instability and today more than ever the United States needs friends. One cannot provoke others to make accusations of interventionism. One cannot create a negative image because of big political mistakes.

Today more than ever the United States needs to have good neighbors, good friends. These maneuvers are creating unrest, uneasiness and presenting the wrong idea of what the true relationships with the United States are.

COUNTRY SECTION COSTA RICA

BRIEFS

PRICE INCREASE OF STAPLES--Starting today, there will be an increase of one-half a colon in the price of a kilo of rice, Daniel Herrera, executive director of the National Association of Rice Growers, confirmed. A new price per kilo of margarine has been in effect since yesterday, rising from 12 colons to 15.20 colons. In other words, an eighth of a kilo will cost 1.90 colons instead of 1.50 colons, according to the decree of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade (MEIC). In addition, the Price Control Board last night began studying a possible increase in the price of African palm oil; however, it decided to postpone a decision until Monday. Forty 6-kilo bags of rice will cost wholesalers 380 colons, that is, 20 colons more, while the price for the consumer will be 9.70 colons, instead of 9.20. This is an increase of 5.43 percent. The new price is for whole grain rice--first quality--and the price of "broken" rice is frozen at 5.05 colons a kilo. MEIC Executive Decree 12843 records an increase of 3.20 colons a kilo of Margarine; the Price Control Board said that the company recently presented a new petition for a price adjustment. At the same time members of the board stated that they will study an application for a rise in the price of milk Monday. The application proposes an increase of .90 colon a liter, which would bring the rpice up to 6.00 colons a liter. [Excerpts] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 21 Aug 81 p 8A] 9015

NICARAGUAN TRANSIT RULE CRITICIZED—Chief immigration officer (Manrique Duran) has said that Nicaraguan authorities are placing many obstacles in the way of Central Americans deported from Costa Rica who want to enter that country. The Nicaraguans are demanding that persons deported to other Central American countries carry \$150, to be spent while they are in transit through Nicaragua. Mr Duran said that this situation is unprecedented. For this reason, Costa Rican foreign relations officials met with the Nicaraguan ambassador to discuss this. (Manrique Duran) said that several citizens of Honduras and El Salvador were only able to return to their countries because of special assistance extended to them by Ticabus [Costa Rican Inter-American Bus Company]. Otherwise, he added, they would have had to return to Costa Rica. [Text] [PA250223 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 81]

MISSION FROM BELIZE--A Belizean Government mission arrived here yesterday seeking advice from the Costa Rican Government in connection with the manufacture of gasohol. During President Carazo's visit to Belize, negotiations reportedly began in connection with the signing of several trade agreements. The Belizean Government has also requested technical aid in various fields. [Text] [PA261300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 81]

NEW POSTS ANNOUNCED--Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides has announced that 24 security posts will be built in the country's northern region with the funds obtained from the police (?stamp). He said that these posts will cost approximately 1 million colones. This will also include the salaries of personnel, their mobilization and food and the purchase of horses, fuel and supplies for the civil and rural guards. The personnel have been duly trained for sometime. In addition to ground control units, launches will patrol the Sarapiqui and San Juan Rivers. [Excerpt] [PA301617 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Sep 81]

COUNTRY SECTION CUBA

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR CENSUS IN SEPTEMBER

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 30 Aug 81 pp 4-5

[Report on interview with Fidel Vascos Gonzalez, minister and chairman of the State Committee for Statistics, on the progress of preparations for the 1981 census, in Havana, by Jose Cazanas Reyes; date not given]

[Text] "Preparations for the 1981 population and housing census are being carried out satisfactorily and on time," Comrade Fidel Vascos Fernandez, minister and chairman of the State Committee for Statistics [CEE], told VERDE OLIVO upon being interviewed at the publication's headquarters.

To plan for the people's well-being and development, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the country's inhabitants and the place in which they live.

How many are we? Where do we live? How do we live? In what type of dwelling do we live? What do we do? What do we know? The answers to those questions, among other things, will enable us more scientifically to develop housing, schools, hospitals, food supply, industry, the economy, commerce, work, services and culture.

For any country to obtain all this basic information, it is necessary to take a population and housing census which is no more than a series of operations making it possible to compile, process, analyze and publish data on all the country's population and housing status at a given moment.

The census is a photograph which encompases the entire national territory and is the most important, complex and costly statistical survey which most of the world's nations make regularly, once every 10 years.

The last census in Cuba was taken in 1970. The 1981 census, the most complete in the country's history, differs from the others, among other things, in the fact that it will be taken from 11 to 20 September, a period of 10 days, whereas the preceding census was taken in a single day with the people remaining completely idle.

September was chosen for this project inasmuch as the principal vacation months have passed and it is a time when most of our people have not yet begun to harvest the sugar crop, an activity which always requires great concentration of effort and resources.

"Preparations for taking the population and housing census, to occur in September, have been underway for almost 3 years. The preparation began in October 1978 and

will end on 11 September with the beginning of visits to homes to fill in the census questionnaire. We can say that up to now the work is progressing satisfactorily and on time; many tasks have been completed in these 3 years," said Comrade Fidel Vascos Gonzalez, who went on to describe the more significant accomplishments in detail.

"We have completed the country's entire cartographic work," he said. "To take a census, it is not sufficient to have organized a particular administrative political division; I am referring to provinces and cities; rather, we must create census-taking subdivisions. We have completed all that subdivision work and the pertinent information is shown on the cartographic documents, maps and other papers now in the hands of all our cities.

"Through this means we have subdivided each city into areas, and the total number of areas in the country is 1,140. Each area, in turn, is subdivided into districts. There are 14,117 districts, and each district, in turn, is subdivided into segments; the entire country has 55,577 segments. All this work is completed and the information is ready to be used in taking the census."

The CEE minister and chairman then said that the methodology has been worked out and the documents printed. He also stressed the outstanding role played in this work by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Light Industry and, in the case of the drawings and maps, that of the Institute of Geodesy and Cartography. "All this work," Vascos emphasized, "has been completed and the papers distributed to their proper places."

A task of exceptional complexity, recently completed, is the mobilization and selection of all census personnel who will participate in visits to homes. About 100,000 persons, mainly retirees, housewives, and a certain number of workers whose work schedule will permit them to take on the census activity, will be hired in advance by the CEE. Seminars will soon be held to convey all instructions required in connection with the census. These are the people who will visit the homes.

"Thus," he said, "we have hired about 12,000 area clerks, 17,000 supervisors, who will be district heads, and about 70,000 actual census takers who will have the specific task of visiting the homes and interviewing our people. In the organization of the seminars, steps were taken to engage the services of the nation's teachers, from the provinces and cities as well as from the area in question. We have now only to begin the seminars for the personnel who will visit the homes, that is, the supervisors and census takers per se. We have also completed the preparatory work for plans which will materially assure the successful taking of the census. I am referring to the plans for communications, transportation, supply and publicity."

The following tasks are presently underway: We are completing documentation for what is called the compilation of the district proceedings. This refers basically to the preparation and typing of guides to aid in visiting the homes. Each census taker, who will have 40 to 50 homes to visit in the 10 days of the census, will be given a precise list of the number of homes he will visit, their addresses, the name of the family head and the like. More than 2.2 million homes with corresponding addresses and other information are being listed on typed sheets.

Another task now being completed is the preparation of the 1,140 census quarters. Before 25 August these facilities were to be opened and have the appropriate personnel. Beginning 24 August and, perhaps, after 1 September, seminars will be held for those who will serve as supervisors and census takers. All material conditions for carrying out this task have been arranged; we are now awaiting only the date to summon the personnel.

"One important matter we want to take care of and to which we have been devoting more effort these days is the publishing of everything connected with the question-naire and the contents of the census list. The people must know precisely what they will be asked when the census taker visits their home. And they must know this now--not when the census taker arrives. Therefore, we want to make a detailed disclosure of the contents of the census package," the CEE minister and chairman emphasized. He then went on to say:

"We want to make known that, during the present census preparations, five provinces have had exemplary performance--namely, Villa Clara, Matanzas, Camaguey, Cienfuegos and Pinar del Rio. This does not mean that they were the only ones which performed well. All provinces have completed their tasks with merit, but these five have been the most outstanding, particularly in completing their tasks on time.

"Now," Vascos added, "we have only to prepare the last details to take the census which, as we have said, will occur between 11 and 20 September, 10 days, After 20 September we shall begin to revisit about 40,000 homes to verify the quality and accuracy of the census. This quality verification will extend from 25 September to 5 October.

In continuing, Vascos Gonzalez said that after 5 October all area, city and provincial facilities will be rapidly dismantled and the census information will be sent to the National Census Bureau to be processed by computer. The first data to be available is scheduled for 40 days after the close of the census-taking. It is planned that on 30 October the CEE will issue a communique giving preliminary information relative to some of the more important questions covered by the census. After this period, another period of two years will begin in which to process electronically all information gathered via the census and concluding with a definite issuance of the points to be taken up in October 1983.

"In May 1982," Fidel Vascos Gonzalez said, "we shall give certain statistics before the final period. There will be a release of preliminary information, also produced electronically, in which we shall not take up all the questions of the census but enough to supply important data. It should be pointed out that the final results will not be forthcoming until October 1983 but that, since the electronic processing will occur province by province, it will be possible to give information concerning specific provinces as early as 1982 as each province is completed.

"Generally speaking," he concluded, "these are the tasks which are now underway and will soon be completed. As I said previously, we can assure you that this great volume of work is being carried out satisfactorily. Mention should be made of the support and actual work performed by party and government organizations at all levels as well as by political and people's organizations, all of which contributed greatly to the successful accomplishment of the preparatory work of the 1981 population and housing census."

8568

COUNTRY SECTION CUBA

EDUCATION GAINS MATCH PRODUCTION, DEFENSE EFFORTS

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 4 Jul 81 p 2

[Speech by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, at the first plenary meeting to intensify the "Battle for the Ninth Grade" in Havana Province]

[Text] Men and women comrades:

In the course of this important meeting we have had the opportunity to learn-from the reports presented by the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], the Federation of Cuban Women and the Association of Small Farmers-the current organizational status of the effort being made in Havana Province to conduct, and win, the "Battle for the Ninth Grade," just as they previously succeeded in winning the "Battle for the Sixth Grade."

To achieve this goal, the province is relying strongly on the high degree of understanding-on the part of the workers and the people in general-of /the necessity for intensifying the Educational Revolution/[in boldface], the further development of which is an imperative for progress in the nation's economic and social development.

We have been pleased to see that the plenary meeting has been characterized by a critical and self-critical analysis of the current situation and of the measures that are designed to make attainment of the proposed goals possible.

The seriousness and enthusiasm with which you have reached agreement on the emulation commitments enable us to affirm that you will struggle diligently until you have achieved success in the Battle for the Ninth Grade.

Our views in this regard are confirmed by the experience that the province has acquired in educational work, in connection with one of the largest concentrations of new-type educational centers--centers which have a large enrollment from the province itself and from the capital, with which they maintain a close working relationship. Another aspect to be emphasized in this connection is the fact that 32.3 percent of the population is engaged in study--a fact that says a great deal about the spirit of self-improvement which exists in this region.

Before continuing to analyze those aspects which are the object of our attention today we wish to emphasize the effort and dedication of the workers in the education sector, who in concert with the political and mass organizations are striving

for a solution of the problems encountered in the previous course of study--effort and dedication which are reflected in the positive results achieved in the current course of study and verified by the inspection carried out recently by MINED [Ministry of Education].

These achievements by the province cannot be viewed separately from the successes achieved in other sectors, especially in the sugar industry and in agriculture. In the most recent sugar harvest season the technical economic plan was fulfilled in respect to sugar production, cane grinding, utilization of installed capacity, recovery of industrial by-products, minimum consumption of petroleum, and optimum utilization of the labor force--achievements which have earned the recognition of the people and the national leadership. Moreover, in connection with the preparations for the coming sugar campaign, appreciation has been expressed for the overfulfillment of the planting program and for the attention given to cultivation of the plantings, all of which is serving to create the conditions for achievement of a superior harvest in 1983.

For its part, agricultural and stock-raising activity is progressing favorably, with overfulfillment of the technical economic plan in respect to the production of tuberous and other vegetables and especially in respect to the potato harvest. Similarly, tobacco production has surpassed the results achieved in the previous crop years.

With respect to stock raising, the most outstanding results are reflected in the fulfillment of the commitment to produce more than 1 million liters of milk per day during the current season and 1.2 million liters per day in mid-spring--a victory won thanks to the efforts of the workers.

These same workers--aware of the necessity for their self-improvement as an integral part of the entire population of the province and in concert with the housewives and farmers--are setting for themselves a new goal in the effort to raise their cultural level and complete the ninth grade.

The introduction of new technologies into industry and agriculture, the automation and mechanization of the production processes, the modern investments that have been scheduled, our participation in socialist integration through the CEMA [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance], and the rational implementation of the system of planning and management of the economy demand of all of us a continuing enhancement of our stock of knowledge, with a view to assimilating the experiences and advanced accomplishments of today's world while simultaneously developing the creative initiatives of our working population.

These processes cannot be translated into the general welfare unless we have, at every machine and in every production unit, men and women who are capable of undertaking with lucidity, efficiency and excellence the labor that our society is demanding in order to achieve new successes in the construction of socialism and communism.

It is for this reason that the cultural and political self-improvement of the working population has been a task of primary importance-one that has been carried out in unison with the efforts being made in the sphere of production and defense, and with an awareness of the historic role that has been ours to play in the frontal struggle against underdevelopment and imperialism.

This year we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Literacy Campaign, the event that initiated the struggle against illiteracy and that has served as the basis for the most recent achievement, namely completion of the sixth grade by the majority of the workers—a feat the magnitude of which was fully recognized by the Second Congress of our party.

As a continuation of this process, the trade-union movement proposes that we have by 1985 at least 700,000 ninth grade graduates, in response to the requirements of our economy for the training of additional skilled workers and efficient intermediate-level technicians as a requisite for increasing production and labor productivity, 50,000 of whom would be from this province. This commitment obliges us to seek creative and revolutionary solutions to the problems that arise and to overcome all obstacles through practical and intelligent action. To accomplish this objective we must emphasize the necessity of fulfilling the commitment, based on maximum utilization of the opportunities existing for the enrollees and on recognition of the advisability of creating the necessary subjective conditions for their utilization.

Enrollment in this study program is an initial step which takes on special importance. It is logical that we should not graduate or promote students if we do not have them in the classroom, and in this sense it is advisable for the political and mass organizations—in conjunction with the organizations of the state and the corresponding directives of the People's Government—to coordinate their action in order to achieve the goal we have set for ourselves. The proposal to enroll—between September and February—70 percent of the students needed to fulfill the target of the 5-year plan requires serious organizational efforts, but it is an essential and timely step.

To achieve this objective we must keep well in mind the extraordinary impact of the personal example of the respective trade-union and administrative leaders and of the members of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists], who should be the first to enroll in the classrooms and be promoted each semester until completion of the ninth grade. Enrollment of the leaders will be the best--and the most convincing--example for the purpose of obtaining the enrollment of the rest of the workers.

The initiative of the province is a very good one, namely that by the year 1984 all its trade-union leaders--where appropriate--will have graduated from the ninth grade, and also the suggestion that the boards of directors and administrative councils of enterprises and institutions should include the topic of "Education and Training," in which the Battle for the Ninth Grade would be analyzed.

In connection with this commitment, the work of the Education Union and of the local organs of the People's Government takes on special significance with respect to the selection and evaluation of teachers, while at the same time enterprises, organizations and trade unions should select the master workers that will be required.

We value positively the considerable contribution that the Federation of Cuban Women can make among housewives and that the National Association of Small Farmers can make among the farm population. In both cases the conditions exist for participation in this battle in accordance with the specific circumstances of each case.

As in every great battle, it is essential to plan what we may refer to as the strategy to be employed by each municipality and each union in accordance with the conditions and characteristics of the workers and the complexity of the work they perform. For this reason it is advisable to utilize the various forms and methods of study that the Ministry of Education and the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions have established by mutual agreement.

It has therefore been determined that the CTC and its unions should effectively combine the methods and forms of study that are to be employed and should assist in the determination of the requirements for teachers and for technical material resources, in order that the Directorate of Education of the People's Government may—in conjunction with the CTC and its unions—plan the correct response to these requirements in accordance with the decisions made. It is appropriate to reaffirm the necessity of utilizing to the maximum the educational centers that comprise the regular system of Workers' and Farmers' Secondary Schools and the technical training advantages which it offers.

Expansion of the network of classrooms and assembly halls, both at the work centers and in the municipalities, is indispensable to success in this endeavor. Creativity is another aspect which we should take into account in setting up these classrooms and assembly halls, from the standpoint of their structure and scholastic organization. Of great importance because of their practical application, those centers that are on a rotating schedule offer solutions to workers whose working conditions make this necessary. Other methods and forms help to support this effort.

It is necessary, moreover, to link all this activity to technical training and to utilize another important resource for study—the polytechnic centers—where training is imparted beginning with the sixth grade to produce skilled workers, and also to utilize the training courses of the various organizations. Enrollment of workers in the "skilled worker" courses should be intensified in order that these workers may attain the ninth grade level and raise their level of technical skills in accordance with the requirements of production and the various services.

Enrollment in the study program is an indispensable prerequisite for achieving high indices of graduation with high marks, and in this connection the anti-dropout campaign is truly decisive. Studies have shown that there are difficulties in this respect, and that the index of retention achieved in recent semesters /is not satisfactory and is far below what it should be in order to make possible the high percentage of graduations that is needed./[in boldface] Constant promotion of the pro-retention campaign (the basis of which--from the very first day--is daily attendance) is of primary importance in the overall work of the trade-union leaders in the various jurisdictions; the personnel and officials of Adult Education; the officials of the administrative organs; the trade-union representatives in the classrooms; the instructors; the master workers; and all those who in one form or another participate in this historic and splendid work.

In this struggle for retention and for excellence it is necessary to devote very close attention to the instructors and to encourage them in their daily effort to achieve greater efficiency, in order that their classes will be a factor for the stability and retention of the enrollees. Organization of the seminars to enable them to respond to the different situations they present is also a matter that demands careful attention.

It is also advisable that related measures be adopted to guarantee optimum utilization of the technical-material study base, and especially of the textbooks that have been placed at the disposal of all the students. There must be a continuing effort to see that these books are used appropriately and to implement procedures at the conclusion of classes that will ensure return of the books and thereby make it possible for other students to use them in the upcoming courses of study.

We do not wish to overlook the role that the boards of directors of the enterprises and administrative organs play in the systematic promotion and monitoring of the progress of this "battle," which if successful will undoubtedly be reflected in greater economic efficiency in their administrative activities.

The necessary effort has not yet been put into the development of socialist emulation, and the plan relating to the Battle for the Ninth Grade has not been sufficiently popularized among the workers.

The Emulation Plan should be learned and taken to heart by all the students, instructors, qualifying officials of administrative organs, trade-union leaders and educational leaders. To this end it is advisable that an extensive and effective publicity effort be made in which priority will be assigned to propaganda that is directed toward the individual worker; in conjunction with this effort, we cannot fail to utilize a basic factor, namely selection of the most outstanding workers with a view to motivating them. /To make emulation function efficiently is to create a solid foundation for the continuing promotion--and success--of the Battle for the Ninth Grade./ [in boldface]

In honor of the important event of the international working class that will be held in our country next year, the enrollment and incorporation campaign will be entitled, "Enrollment and Promotion in Honor of the 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions." This should, moreover, help to accentuate the enthusiasm for emulation and execution of the program of measures proposed by the CTC and the Directorate of Education of the People's Government.

On the basis of the fulfillment of these conditions, our wish for Havana Province is that it will be among the first to declare itself victorious in the Battle for the Ninth Grade. We also hope that it will continue to score new successes in the areas of education, production and defense.

Thank you very much.

10992

COUNTRY SECTION CUBA

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT DELEGATE RESPONSIBILITIES EXPLAINED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 24, 29 Jun, 8, 10 Jul 81

[Article by Susana Lee: "Thoughts About Work of People's Government Delegates"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[24 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] One of the most widely discussed aspects of the functioning of the local organs of people's government in the 4-1/2 years since they were created is the work of the delegates in the districts.

This has been a burning question, especially during rendering of accounts meetings. Since we are in the midst of one of these periods and since the Council of State recently announced elections in October for the third term for these organs—the first began in October 1976 and the second in April 1979—we are writing about some thoughts and experience in this.

No one questions the role and the importance of the institutional mechanisms derived from the organs of people's government in solving many of the residents' problems. Almost everything about this has already been said, written and regulated.

The deputies discussed several aspects of this topic during the first regular sessions of the national assembly in 1978.

What needs to be analyzed and discussed? Basically, the meetings where the delegate renders account, receives his electors' statements and gives the answers to those statements from the appropriate entities—administrative offices, enterprises, etc.

If when the reader reaches this paragraph he thinks about his own personal experience—in his area and with his delegate and the experiences of his relatives, friends and work comrades—it could almost be guaranteed that some of his thoughts will include:

Poor organization in rendering accounts in some cases, poor attendance and participation by the electors, dull reports by the delegates, transmission of meaningless answers, statements that remain not only unsolved but unanswered or with an unsatisfactory answer from one assembly to the next and the delegate's ignorance

about regulations, methodologies and general problems in the country or particular problems in his area.

It is true and it should be explained that the above cannot be applied to the more than 10,600 delegates to the 169 municipal assemblies. That situation, to a greater or lesser degree, occurs more frequently in the provincial capitals and the more urbanized areas. To go even further, many electors in Havana City will see themselves "portrayed" in that set of considerations.

There is an explanation. The urban areas, especially the larger ones, have a larger infrastructure of houses, highways and services and, therefore, have more problems. Of course, solutions that have been obvious in some municipalities and districts are not equally appropriate for others with a greater density of installations and population in spite of the proportionality established in the allocation of resources, for example.

The Diez de Octubre Municipal Assembly in Havana City with its 87 delegates who answer to more than 256,000 inhabitants is not in the same position as the Ranchuelo Municipal Assembly in Villa Clara with the same number of delegates but with a population of about 62,000.

The electors most affected could think: "Yes, but as the saying goes, 'that does not take away the validity.'" We agree. It is not a matter of justifying the poor work of some delegates. It is a matter of arguing that much of the key to success in this government task, doing the work for which they were created, rests on the actions of the delegate, first, and on the municipal assembly as a whole.

Otherwise, who is responsible for the proper preparation of the rendering of accounts meeting? Who is responsible so that the information presented does not deceive the electors? Who is responsible for convincing answers to the statements formulated in previous meetings? In short, who is responsible so that this assembly is not just one more assembly but the most important event in the district with increasing attendance and more enthusiastic participation by the residents?

We repeat, it depends on the /delegate/ primarily and on the support that he receives from the organ he belongs to—the corresponding municipal assembly—for which his electors gave him his mandate.

[29 Jun 81 p 2]

[Text] The delegate meets with his electors every 4 months to account for his actions and report on the general decisions of the municipal assembly and its executive committee. There is a provisional methodology approved by the national assembly based on documents governing the work of the local organs of people's government, the regulations of the provincial and municipal assemblies and the experiences of the first term--October 1976 to April 1979.

Part of these meetings is devoted to statements by the electors, either new ones, ones pending solution or response or unsatisfied ones.

As is known, there is another way to give opinions, complaints and suggestions since these are important in the participation of the masses in government decisions

concerning their community. There can be personal meetings with the electors between assemblies. All delegates have one day a week when they meet with their electors. Residents can also present them in letters.

There are objective problems that do not have a final solution yet—for example, those related to housing or other problems that do not correspond with the total reality of the country or the area. For example, someone demands a daycare center in his district when there are several in the municipality. There is another broad range of statements that can be solved or answered quickly. This is precisely where, at times, the mechanism "breaks down" and the electors are disappointed.

Many of us recall comrade Raul's words when, at the beginning of the experiment in Matanzas in August 1974, he pointed out that, in each contact with the electors, the delegate had to report about the activities of the municipal people's government and its diverse responsibilities, /"about his personal activity as a delegate, about the way the electors' statements that he presented to the people's government had been handled, about those which have solutions and about those which do not have solutions or have long-range solutions and about the reason for each solution and each measure. Nothing should be left unexplained to the masses."/

Again we presume that some reader might think about what happened in the last or second last assembly. His statement or another resident's did not receive an answer—or solution. Perhaps he recalls that the same situation was again expressed and that the delegate explained that he would again "pass it on." Or someone repeated a problem like, for example, the quality of bread in Havana City. Although there is always an explanation, it is not solved. One example is road repairs where the recent quantitative effort is recognized but the quality of work is a problem. There are main arteries that have been repaired but soon are back in the same condition as before. More isolated roads deteriorate rapidly. As one comrade said in an assembly the other day, "The problem is not that many are involved but they work less but, rather, that the repairs do not last."

It is no less true that, in some municipalities, the administrative directors—either due to the number of their sometimes urgent tasks or due to other reasons—take too long to answer or solve the statements that come to them through the delegates. This places the delegates "between the devil and the deep blue sea" with their electors.

At times, the responses to one rendering of accounts meeting reach the delegate a few days before the next. As is obvious, that makes it hard for him to analyze, verify or contact the elector who presented the complaint in order to assure him-before the meeting—that there is an acceptable explanation.

There are also delegates who, due to the number of their tasks or due to other reasons, delay taking the minutes to the secretariat of the executive committee and delay presenting the statements.

As can be inferred from the above, the work of the people's government does not depend on one delegate or on the president of the municipal assembly—to name two cases—but on collective leadership, concern and action by all involved. The municipal and provincial executive committees have a basic responsibility.

Although the action of each one is important, other auxiliary instruments like organization, control and demand in the fulfillment of the established precepts cannot be forgotten.

[8 Jul 81 p 2]

[Text] With the exception of the National Assembly Regulation, the Regulatory Norms for Provincial and Municipal Assemblies and the provisional methodology for the preparation and development of rendering of accounts meetings, the rest of the provisions to achieve greater efficiency in the work of the local organs of people's government depends on their creative initiative.

We recently toured Sancti Spiritus Province. One experiment that attracted our attention was related to control of electors' statements, the forms established to expedite them and to increase demand on the delegates and directors of enterprises.

About 76 percent of the electors attended the meetings to render accounts in the first term--October 1976 to April 1979. This rose to about 82 percent in the second term--until February 1981.

As of 28 February, 37,847 statements had been formulated by the electors in the eight municipalities. There were material (that is, physical) solutions to 16,052 (42.4 percent), responses to 16,948 (44.7 percent) and 4,847 remained pending (12.8 percent).

The people's government in the province is working to end the present term with at least 50 percent of the statements solved materially.

It is possible to achieve this--and even surpass it--since three major problems repeated throughout the territory--grave digging, road maintenance and problems with the electrical service--are receiving priority solutions from the provincial assembly based on allocations from the central government and local decisions.

Lowever, we will not limit ourselves to statistical information which, in spite of its importance, is usually dull for the readers. Let us give a concrete example of the most noticeable: delivery of construction materials.

In 1980, cement, bricks, nails, tile, latticework and electric cable worth 3,474,000 pesos were distributed to the people in the province. Neighborhood committees in the districts themselves analyze needs and establish priorities for the allocations. This list is analyzed again by a municipal assembly committee and, in at least two of its regular sessions per year, the list of those who will receive these based on available resources will be determined.

In a tour through several districts in the provincial capital, we could verify the results of this work in dozens of repairs, remodeling and even housing construction.

The priorities that the provincial organ of government has given to local production of construction materials, including incentives for the workers in their tile works, have a decisive influence. With greater effort and the use of innovations, they have multiplied their productivity.

Clinical History of Each Statement

Hipolito Rodriguez and Alicia Crespo, president and secretary of the provincial assembly respectively, explained the method that they have used since April 1979 for the electors' statements as a result of an analysis of the experiences of the first term and a discussion with all the delegates.

In essence, it consists of making up a card or "clinical history" for each elector's statement, whether at a rendering of accounts meeting, in his office or even formulated "in passing"--that is, at his home, during volunteer work, etc.

The card is recorded at the secretariat of the municipal assembly and also in the Delegate's Book. Between the 20th and 30th of every month, each delegate has a meeting at the secretariat of his assembly with the official in charge of this control and a member of the executive committee.

At this meeting, the delegate reviews his book and the official reviews the cards, the standing of past statements—whether they have been solved or not—and starts new ones.

There are two cards for each statement, one that will remain at the secretariat and the other which will be sent to the member of the executive committee involved with that situation.

Neither the card nor the meeting replaces the action that the delegate must take with the directors of the enterprises. The function of the director is not replaced by the member of the executive committee since the latter is not empowered to give a solution or response to the problem. However, one of his duties is to check its progress with the official involved.

The /delegate/ is the one who /has to transmit the statement/. The /director of the enterprise/ is the one who /must give a response/ to the delegate. To facilitate the work of the delegates, it has been established provincially that all the directors remain in their offices every Tuesday to meet with the delegates.

The steps taken are written down on the card and it remains active until the statement has received a solution or at least a convincing explanation.

In meetings with several delegates to the Trinidad Municipal Assembly and with the members of the Yaguajay municipal executive committee, we asked about the system. There were many questions because there were many variants.

We could conclude that it is efficient, it ensures an optimum level—as far as we know—of organization and information on the problems that the people complain about, guarantees control of the statements formulated in different ways by the electors and raises the level of demand by the delegates on the administrative directors.

The most important thing is that it expedites the transaction of each statement and, therefore, its response.

We conclude today's thoughts with a summary of the advantages of this method as expressed by a Trinidad delegate:

"There has been progress with the card. Our work and the results of our work have improved. There is a better relationship between delegates and directors. As long as a problem has not been solved, the card is there 'hitting us' both; we both feel pressured. Justification responses have been eliminated to a great degree as have delays. Of course, our rendering of accounts is much better and the electors are more satisfied with the confidence that they have placed in us."

[10 Jul 81 p 2]

[Text] According to the schedule approved by the National Electoral Commission, the nomination assemblies for candidates to be delegates to the municipal people's government assemblies will be held between 1 and 20 August. The election will take place in October of this year.

We must reflect about this important event in the life of the nation. It will be the third time when all citizens over 16 years of age will go to the polls to vote for those who they feel can best represent them in the local organs of people's government.

It is not like the first time when there were no precedents; now there are. There have been almost 5 years of national experience (7 years for those in Matanzas which had the responsibility of being the "pilot" area in 1974). Each elector has gained in knowledge and mastery of these institutions of people's government.

In August 1976, the motto of "electing the best" had to be limited naturally to revolutionary, labor, social and moral merits since there was no previous experience in the exercise of this type of government. On this occasion, it is necessary to add new qualifications to all those: being capable of effectively representing electors, having the necessary "knack" for work with the masses and possessing the appropriate aptitude and characteristics for this work.

Each elector might think about those who would have the qualifications to be proposed at the nomination assemblies.

These 5 years of experience in the organs of people's government will facilitate the analysis in each district because it is certainly true that sometimes excellent comrades with extraordinary revolutionary merits were not the most effective in their work as delegates. There are many reasons for this. We will mention only a few.

There were comrades with many labor responsibilities which kept them from devoting enough time to this task. There were others who, due to personality problems, were not suited to this work which demands so much in the vast area of communication. There was also a very small number who committed errors in method or other errors and who were recalled or replaced by their own electors. Obviously, there were those who, even under the best conditions, paid in the second term for their natural lack of experience in the first period.

The objective situation that affected the country at the time of the birth of these organs cannot be forgotten in this brief summary. This greatly affected the work of the delegate because it was not possible to give a practical response to the innumerable problems accumulated.

Every new thing--like the installation of people's government--has its share of inexperience.

Those conditions had changed substantially by the second term and, of course, there were 2-1/2 years of experience and regulations, norms and provisions which made the work more feasible.

On the eve of the third term, the situation is again different and presents an unquestionable improvement in every way. It is not that there are no problems and will not be difficulties. However, there is no question that those who are elected in October will face a different objective and subjective situation. We know this because each one, in his position, has been a factor in that positive transformation.

On 10 June when the National Electoral Commission was formed, the preparatory work for the elections to the organs of people's government was begun. That work will increase in every corner of the country.

Let us prepare, with the seriousness and maturity acquired in these first 5 years of experience with the people's government, to nominate the best candidates and then elect the best of the best in October.

7717

COUNTRY SECTION CUBA

'TRABAJADORES' BEGINS LABOR LEGISLATION REVIEW SECTION

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Irene Reyes]

[Text] Dear reader:

Recently, the First National Meeting of Chiefs of Personnel was held. One of the objectives of this meeting was analysis of topics relating to advice about and dissemination of labor legislation. As a result of this meeting, which took into consideration the views of personnel chiefs in municipalities, provinces, enterprises and organizations, every 2 weeks beginning 21 July, this newspaper TRABAJADORES, in coordination with the Department of Information of the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security], will offer various commentaries on labor legislation. You can write to the newspaper or to the above-mentioned Department, located at 23d and P, Vedado, and suggest subjects of interest to you which we should deal with in the new section entitled "Labor Legislation." We hope that this section will be interesting and meet with your approval. (Editorial Office, TRABAJADORES)

The evaluation of a worker's qualifications is for the purpose of assuring that every position is filled by a person who has the requisite knowledge and experience for the position.

Satisfactory performance of the duties of the position will contribute to improving work and productivity, savings in materials and raw materials and, in the economic distribution sector, will make it possible to interlace the general goals of the socialist society with the individual aspirations of the worker.

However, evaluation is nothing new. Nineteen years ago, a resolution was promulgated for the first time--No 5758--which anticipated this important subject and expressed the concern of the Revolutionary Government for our worker class, and to desire to leave behind countless decades of capitalist oppression in which the worker's advancement depended upon the fickle whims of the middle class.

The socialist principle of distribution—which states from each according to his ability, to each according to the quantity and quality of his work—requires the

proper organization of the worker evaluation system in such a way that it is able to reveal the inadequacies of his qualifications and provide the basis for the preparation of plans to improve his qualifications and advancement to more complex positions.

The swift development of our economy and better organization of work permitted progress in the fulfillment of this maxim, as the result of which Resolution 24 was put in effect in 1976 and later its supplements, Resolutions 79 and 146, which established the principles and objectives for implementation of the system for evaluation of the qualifications of workers in a more scientific manner.

On 10 June 1981, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security issued Resolution 765 in which the preceding resolutions that are still in force were combined in a single legal document, as was the experience accumulated during that period, which is compatible with present labor legislation.

Some of the provisions of Resolution 24 and its supplementary resolutions which are still in force are: the circumstances in which evaluations are made to fill vacant positions that are not abolished and newly established positions; there is also the situation in which there is a request from management to replace a worker, after prior consultation with the trade union section, because of the worker's inefficiency or low productivity; and, finally, cases in which the employee feels he has qualifications superior to those required for the position he occupies.

Management has the obligation of assuring the legitimate right which every worker has; therefore, every vacant or newly established position should be posted and candidates should be evaluated. Of the qualified candidates, the worker with the greatest seniority at the work site will be given priority.

Contributions to the Evaluation System

CETSS Resolution 765 covernig the organization, implementation and subsequent control of worker evaluations and promotions, without claiming to be a perfect labor legislation legal instrument, is doubtless a selective compendium of past experiences.

Resolution 765 makes significant contributions, compared to Resolution 24, including the following: application of the qualifications evaluation system beginning with Group III (inclusive) of the present wage scale, in the occupational categories of laborers, service and administrative workers. Agricultural and forestry manual activities will be excluded.

The resolution states that there will be no evaluation of workers in specified cases, such as drivers—when additional skills are not required—who are evaluated for a position of greater qualifications and complexity which they would perform within the same occupation and personnel whose occupations change group, occupational category or nomenclature but the nature of their work and the qualifications requirements remain unchanged.

Also excepted are secretaries, typists, stenographers and office clerks who have bilingual stenographic certificates at the middle technician level, as well as

workers who are employed **as** accountant assistants A and B, statistical assistants A and B and planning assistants who are midlevel technical graduates in the specialties of economic information, finance, statistics, planning and planning accountant.

The fundamental elements which serve as the basis of the evaluation are knowledge and skills, whose maximum values are 30 and 70 points, respectively. Resolution 765 gives the worker an opportunity to buttress his knowledge evaluation with credit for experience. Proof of experience must be demonstrated.

Importance is given to a decision made with respect to graduates of worker qualification courses of the National Education System, who, when they join the labor force, sign a work contract with management for 9 months after which they are evaluated. If they receive passing marks, they will be placed in the position at the wage established for the occupation.

Some Important Definitions

Exempt from the requirement that their skills be demonstrated are workers who have accreditation certificates showing their educational level issued by the Ministry of Education or by state organizations, if their programs are recognized by the ministry and the certificates correspond with the requirements of the job in question.

On the other hand, those who are evaluated for a position of lesser qualifications and aspire to one with higher qualifications, within the same family and the knowledge requirements are equal for both positions, they will be evaluated solely on experience. Members of skills and training courses in the production sector, if the training takes place under a system of work standards and the worker meets the standards in a sustained manner, will not have to take tests.

Management has the obligation of making an evaluation within a period of 90 days of workers who, at the time this resolution became effective, had not been evaluated. To this end management will have the valuable help of evaluation committees established for this purpose in the selfsame workplaces.

Finally, it should be noted that stimulation of worker interest in his qualifications should be a daily task of management and the worker movement in every production center of the country.

8143

COUNTRY SECTION CUBA

ROLE OF TRADE UNION ACTIVIST EXPLAINED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Jose Reyes]

[Text] In our workplaces and service centers there are activists who perform many duties and help to improve the operation and organization of the trade union sections as a whole.

But do we really know what a trade union activist is and what role he palys within the trade union?

The trade union activist is defined as a member working in a trade union section or office who, without having been elected in the rank-and-file organization or in the intermediate or higher organization, gives part of his free time to the performance of tasks entrusted to him in the trade union management sector.

The incorporation of thousands of workers in the performance of tasks via trade union activism, in addition to the practice of the revolutionary principle of using the masses as the basis for successfully undertaking tasks, is a formidable source of future trade union cadres whom the masses must identify and encourage.

Thus activism is one of the best ways to incorporate members into trade union work. It makes possible the harmonious and integral performance of all the tasks conferred upon the Workers Movement and contributes to the gradual and effective development of a better cadre policy.

Activism: Its Organization

Trade union activism can and must be well organized to ensure performance of the most simple, but important, task of a worker correspondent or of an activist collector of trade union dues and of tasks involving assistance and advice on the preparation of specialized documents, reports and plans of higher organizations, which may be levied upon many members who have sufficient knowledge and the required skills to perform them.

Let us always keep in mind that the Trade Union Movement includes all the country's workers; therefore, no matter what task is at hand, no matter how difficult it may

be, we have dozens of members who have the skills and knowledge the utilization of which will help us perform the task successfully.

However, we should not lose sight of the fact that these comrades are not professional cadres and that they can only make a part of their free time available to the Trade Union Movement. Failure to clearly understand this fact can give us mistaken ideas about Trade Union Activism. It is preferable to have many activists with few tasks rather than few activists with many chores.

Our activism must be efficient. To this end, we must make use of the attitude, skills and availability of trade union workers, offer them such tasks as are to their liking and of which they have knowledge and make them responsible for specific tasks which are understandable to them and easy to accomplish.

Under no circumstances should we underestimate the importance of the vouuntary contributions made by thousands of trade union workers enlisted in strong activism, the foundation of the trade union movement.

8143

COUNTRY SECTION CUBA

GENERAL BATISTA PRESENTS BANNER TO FAR BORDER BRIGADE

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Pablo Soros Fernandez]

[Text] Guantanamo--The solemn ceremony of presenting the banner of Initiator Unit of Socialist Emulation [UIES] in the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] to our glorious Border Brigade was held within a few meters of our national territory illegally occupied by the Caimanera Yankee naval base.

Shortly after presenting the symbolic award to Troop Commander Col Orgelino Perez Pena, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and head of the FAR Central Policy Directorate, stressed the rich and brotherly combative tradition possessed by this brigade, pride of the Eastern Army and country.

In summarizing the activity, Batista Santana declared that it is truly symbolic that the presentation of this award is occurring on the same spot where the Border Brigade combatants valorously and stoically stood up to many provocations and attacks during more than four 5-year periods.

He pointed out that with considerable tenacity and risk and with a great sense of honor this group developed high combative spirit and its members distinguished themselves through their firmness, determination, courage, love of fatherland and limitless loyalty to the revolution and socialism.

The alternate member of the Politburo stated that, due to this exemplary attitude and the successful completion of the principal assigned tasks, the Border Brigade earned the distinction of being declared by the FAR minister: Initiator Unit of Socialist Emulation for the past instructive year 1980-1981. He also noted that, at the conclusion of this work period, he was presenting them the honorable banner of this emulative movement. The decisive and enthusiastic assistance given by the Border Brigade troops to the training units of the Territorial Troop Militias [MTT] and the fact that this was the first FAR unit to pledge one day's wages per month during 1981 to help defray the expenses of this new popular force were aspects stressed by the division general.

"The movement of initiators of socialist emulation, which arose within the FAR and was warmly supported by all commanders, officers and combatants, is a bulwark of

the politico-ideological and party effort being made by the troops; it is contributing to the successful development of the combative missions assigned to the military unit and is the inspirational force which is manifesting itself in a constant increase in combative and motivational inclination on the part of the FAR."

After reporting that anti-Cuban imperialist hysteria is now being combated more forcefully and that new aggressive measures against our country are being repelled, the Politburo alternate member repeated that "in face of that situation the tireless combatants of the Border Brigade, calm and determined, are keeping watch over our national threshold within a few kilometers of where the fierce Yankee is sinking its claws."

He emphasized how important it is to our FAR and, particularly, to the Border Brigade combatants that this award was received on the 20th anniversary of Giron and the proclamation of the socialist nature of the revolution, and only a few months from the 25th anniversary of the launching of the "Granma," FAR Day.

Finally, he urged the combatants of this vanguard point "today more than ever to take up the task of safeguarding our frontiers; this is a duty imposed upon us by the fatherland and our fallen comrades who live in the heart of each combatant of this brigade and in this banner which is also part of their lives and work."

The ceremony began with a bugle call summoning everyone to attention. Then came the presentation of the national flag and the unit's combat flag, carried and attended by four specially selected combatants to the front of the troops standing at attention and subsequently reviewed by Brig Gen Elio Avila Trujillo.

Raul's Message

Frig Capt Ovidio Sopena, representing the General Staff, read a congratulatory note sent by Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of FAR, to the commanders, officers, non-commissioned officers, sergeants, soldiers and civilian workers of the brigade.

In the note he warmly congratulates all the combatants who, with their effort and redication, made the success achieved by the Border Brigade possible, "the good results obtained in combative and political training in the use of weaponry and technique in general as well as in other aspects of military life."

The following were also present at the ceremony: Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, member of the Central Committee and substitute for the FAR minister and troop commander of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force]; Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, alternate member of the Central Committee and first Latin American cosmonaut; Alberto Martinez, second secretary of the party in the province; and other party leaders, people's organizations, commanders, officers and committee of FAR.

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COUNTRY SECTION EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SHOULD HAVE USED HARD LINE IN U.S.

PA291437 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Sep 81 p 13

[Editorial: "Government Junta President Visits United States"]

[Excerpts] Jose Napoleon Duarte has revealed the Communists conspiracy against El Salvador. He spoke to U.S. news media and noted that Nicaragua gives direct assistance to terrorist groups operating in El Salvador. Duarte's visit comes at a time when the Central American and Salvadoran case is gathering new importance in the United States, mostly because of pressures for a "negotiated solution" to the problem.

However, it is regrettable that the opportunity to influence U.S. public opinion in our favor was not fully exploited because of incompetent advisers and the error of supporting, there as well as here, political positions that do not reflect the antiterrorist struggle and that served to confuse his listeners.

Duarte fell into a trap when he dedicated most of his eloquence to the injustices and "horrors" of the past 50 years, forgetting that the Communist conspiracy predates the era of Don Pio (Pio Romero Bosque), Salvadoran president [1927-1931], one of those who served to justify the continuation of cliques in power. It is a well-known fact that one of the main tactics of subversives is to provoke repression and military coups, so as to justify their actions. An example of this was the Tupamaro program in Uruguay.

Horror in Central America is an Attack on the United States

It is obvious that Duarte's refusals to ask for help directly relates to the present policy of budget cuts promoted by the Reagan administration, in that he thought it would be unwise to request aid. However, sooner or later the U.S. Congress will discuss programs of aid to El Salvador without having really convinced the people of our legitimate demands. The junta must reasser, once and a thousand times, that the horror confronting Central America, along with the tragedy of Iran and Afghanistan and the debacle in Africa, is the result of a Soviet attack and not of domestic situations. He should have left other domestic matters to be discussed at home. Also that this phase Communist expansionism is to a great extent the result of the clumsy and abetting policies of the Carter regime (referring to the Carter administration).

To many of the U.S. information media which constantly publicize the idea that the United States must abandon El Salvador or reach an agreement with terrorism to avoid being dragged into "a new Vietnam," Duarte could have said that—setting aside what happened in Indochina—if Communism is not halted in Central America, the next war will be on the banks of the Rio Grande River. This is why the military and economic assistance which can be established by specialists such as Duarte is not so much for our benefit as for the benefit of the United States.

COUNTRY SECTION EL SALVADOR

MERCENARIES REINFORCE GUERRILLA FORCES

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas have been receiving new supplies of arms and ammunition and mercenaries from Cuba and Nicaragua, according to the minister of defense, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, and the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Col Rafael Flores Lima, who spoke at a press conference yesterday before foreign correspondents and local reporters.

Col Flores Lima stressed that military intelligence has learned that new and heavy shipments of war supplies have been made to the guerrilla groups operating in different areas of the country to enable them to continue, he added, with their plans to murder peaceful citizens and destroy job sites, etc.

Col Garcia explained that the presence of Cuban and Nicaraguan mercenaries was detected in Perquin. Together with Salvadoran extremists, they fled to the area near the Honduran border, where, it was indicated, there are heavy concentrations of subversives. Both officials stated that the Cuban and Nicaraguan mercenaries, according to confidential reports, infiltrated the country by means of clandestine landings along the Gulf of Fonseca coast and at other places in the past few weeks.

Finally, they said that despite this kind of foreign intervention, the armed forces held control over the disputed areas, which they described as follows: northern Chalatenango, northern Cabanas, northern Morazan, the eastern section of San Miguel, and sections of San Vicente and Usulutan.

The minister of defense said that the armed forces did not recognize the existence of prisoners of war held by the extremist organizations. He reiterated that this is one of the falsehoods that Radio Venceremos broadcasts daily.

9015

COUNTRY SECTION EL SALVADOR

PARTIES SEEN AS OBSTACLE TO FAIR ELECTIONS

PA270147 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 25 Sep 81 pp 2, 17

[Words between slantlines published in uppercase]

[Text] This morning Dr Ricardo Jimenez Castillo gave us the following opinion of the nation's political problems. The esteemed professional says:

"I have had the chance to consult many sensible, patriotic persons, who have no personal interest in the upcoming elections. All of them agree with me in the fear-well-founded, to be sure--that the 'solution' of elections could easily become the beginning of a real civil revolution in our country. The reason is obvious; it is self-evident. It suffices to peruse the list of 'new and old political parties' that want to speak for the people in the constituent assembly, even though all of them are organized and, most important, are directed by persons who are known for their 'political' background in the nefarious governments we have endured in recent years--some of these backgrounds shamelessly open, while others are hidden (some of these 'leaders,' as well as all of their colleagues, have paid 'well-deserved' dues, giving their 'contributions' to the party by the calendar, not with a check that leaves tracks, but in cash, which leaves 'memories' but not documentation).

"One result of trying to force the people to seek their constituents within these parties could be that the 'electorate force' remains at home, as I would do, in very high numbers, clenching their teeth in anger. No threat of a fine or anything like it would make them go to the polls, simply because we Salvadorans who love our country sincerely—the great majority of the population—want nothing to do with the past that brought us to this hecatomb, planned and executed by forces that are alien to El Salvador; but they are an explosive force that, in a political sense more than anything else, has been building here as a result of government action—erroneous management, to say the least...

"The elections could in fact be a solution (without quotation marks) as long as our people are offered an adequate means of proper representation in the constituent assembly. In that case, they would be willing to confront any danger that voting may bring. The experience of the 13 provinces in North America, which were represented in the wisest constituent assembly in the history of mankind, could be our guide—certainly never anything recommended by persons who act as if they are proconsuls in a contemporary imperial Rome. Those 13 provinces did not seek their representatives through parties—there were only tendencies in

those times—and yet achieved a constitution that, after 200 years, remains in full effect a shining example. Here, it should be the 14 departments that elect their constituents, without discredited /go-betweens/ (or not, whatever the case). The way to do it? This is what the central electoral council is for, to wrack its mind to find a practical solution that would also disprove the repeated charge that the Christian Democratic Party wants to impose itself, using the old methods: over, under or behind the back of the honest Dr Bustamante (who, following the steps of [U.S. Ambassador] Hinton, works at a one—way correspondence: he writes to them and they don't reply). It should not be forgotten, in case it is not yet clear: massive absenteeism in /repudiation of the old politicians/ would be presented to the whole world by the formidable Muscovite propaganda machinery /as a 'vote' in favor of the guerrilla-terrorists; and immediately, this 'success' would be taken maximal advantage of to augment, also maximally, support for the terrorism of the guerrillas. Only the blind or the guerrillas' accomplices do not see this."

COUNTRY SECTION EL SALVADOR

BRIEFS

PDC REGISTERS FOR ELECTIONS -- A Christian Democratic Party [PDC] delegation led by Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa went yesterday before the Central Electoral Council to register for the March elections. Among other things, Dr Samayoa said that it was decided, in line with electoral law and party statutes, to continue to participate as a political party and to draft the necessary documents. These documents are now being presented in public, he added. He also noted that the other political parties will probably imitate the PDC, since the government has summoned them to participate in the elections. "The PDC has always defended pluralism and believes in the registration of each and every party. By our contribution to this democratic process, it will be the people who, with their vote, will make the final decision." In reply, Dr Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council, said: "We are pleased that the PDC has fulfilled the necessary prerequisites for its registration and the council acknowledges receipt of the corresponding documents. There will be no obstacles to this registration, since it is a demonstration of patriotism by the PDC." [Excerpt] [PA252317 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Sep 81 p 2]

FMLN REJECTS REGIME'S CAMPAIGN--At this moment we are receiving at Radio Venceremos a report from the Varilla Negra region, in the Francisco Sanchez northeastern front. The report is signed by Commander Chano. The report tells the Salvadoran people and the people of the world that it is untrue that FMLN forces were responsible for the murder of two national water and sewer administration, ANDA, employees, (Jose Luis Gomez) and (Francisco Mejia Orellana), who were employed in the city of San Miguel. We deny having any responsibility in this criminal action perpetrated on 20 September by the death squad, which is directed by the Christian Democratic junta and the armed forces high command. We take advantage of this opportunity to reveal the campaign to discredit the FMLN that the enemy has launched in the zones of Lislique, (Veraneros) and the nearby cantons of Carbonal, Las Pilas, El Derrumbado and so forth. In these cantons, the enemy has armed counterrevolutionary bands composed of informers, reserves, soldiers and national guards, who kidnap and kill humble peasants and then accuse our revolutionary organizations of having committed these human rights violations. Signed: Commander Chano. [Text] [PA301516 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 30 Sep 81]

COUNTRY SECTION GUATEMALA

RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES RETURN TO NORMAL

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 22 Aug 81 p 16

[Text] "With the arrival of the new U.S. Ambassador, Mr Frederick Chapin, diplomatic relations between Guatemala and the United States are now completely normal," the secretary of public relations of the presidency, Carlos Toledo Vielman, told PRENSA LIBRE yesterday.

He said that relations between the two countries had always been cordial. However, it must be recognized that during the Carter administration, especially during the past 2 years, relations had deteriorated.

"Mr Carter tried to intervene in the internal affairs of our country and the Guatemalan Government could not accept that by any means."

With the assumption of Ronald Reagan to the presidency of the United States relations have improved significantly, notwithstanding the pressures that have been brought to bear against the present U.S. Government by enemies of Guatemala which are still embedded in the new U.S. administration.

"Diplomatic relations will be normalized with the arrival of Ambassador Chapin in Guatemala. His presence is important to us inasmuch as the U.S. Government will have the opportunity to learn what the Guatemalan people's real situation is, through the eyes of the new ambassador.

"We are aware of the professional and dimlomatic capabilities of Mr Chapin and we are likewise pleased at his good will toward Guatemala which he has demonstrated by statements made to the press in his country.

"As a representative of a friendly nation, we welcome him with a friendly embrace, and we hope that his mission as head of the U.S. Embassy will help to improve and strengthen the friendship and cooperation that exists between Guatemala and the United States."

9015

cso: 3010/1829

COUNTRY SECTION HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT LAND PURCHASE SCANDAL EXPOSED

Attorney General Accepts No Blame

PA302230 Tegucigalpa Yoz De Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Telephone interview with Attorney General Serapio Hernandez--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] First of all, we would like your opinion of the report carried by TIEMPO newspaper [implicating him in land purchase scandal].

[Answer] I was just now listening to the newsman Canales, from San Pedro Sula, reading from the San Pedro Sula TIEMPO, the charge being made against me, the attorney general.

On this subject, I wish to say that this is the first time that I have been mentioned in that scandal. I used that word because that is the term used by the press, and it is indeed accurate.

I would like to say--because I could not let more time go by--that from my early years I have been accustomed to telling the truth. I inherited this from my ancestors, peasants who never imagined that I would ever be in these straits.

However, true to these principles, I wish to say something about this information. Under the presidency system which governs us, there is a fact of which we should all be aware: In this country, the sailors do not rule; the admiral rules and we do what he says, even though we have developed a legal system.

The attorney general's role in this matter is only a formality. In other words, he legalizes an operation that was contracted for and negotiated by others. The president prepares an agreement which, to a certain extent, is an order that the attorney general has to execute. This was the case with this and other operations. Its purpose is to legitimize the operation. The attorney general has no part in the negotiations or the actions that culminate in the issuance of this agreement. Therefore, I consider myself free of any sin, if one exists, in this operation.

Under Secretary Denies Involvement

PA302009 Tegucigalpa Voz De Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Report by Salvador Canales from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The newspaper TIEMPO on page 15 carries the following report: [headlined]: "Attorney General Involved in Land Purchase; Finance Under Secretary Says: I Am

Innocent," while implicating Attorney General Serapio Hernandez Castellanos in the signing of the contract to purchase controversial land located 12 km from Tegucigalpa.

Serapio Hernandez Castellanos signed the sale documents, Under Secretary (Hernan Galeas) said. He was surprised by the official decision to appoint a commission to investigate alleged maladministration by Minister Valentin Mendoza, who is abroad at present.

The first thing the under secretary said on learning of the case was: I am blameless in this matter. I had nothing to do with it. I had no idea of whether or not the land was community [Ejidal] property. I believed the transaction to be normal.

The official noted that Serapio Hernandez Castellanos, attorney general of the republic, signed the respective contracts to ensure that the action was not illegal. He added, we are ready to respond to questions in any investigation since we acted properly. He reiterated that he was aware of the purchase of some land from the company known as Immobiliaria Soledad. However, he said that in his opinion everything was normal.

The official said that in situations like this one, all officials responsible for an office are subject to investigation; therefore, he said, he was surprised to discover that he had been publicly singled out by the government.

Finance Secretary Interviewed

PAO20438 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Secretary of State for Finance and Public Credit Valentin Mendoza returned to the country yesterday at the urgent request of President General Paz Garcia. The secretary of state said that too much publicity had been given to the land purchase, which was a simple matter.

Mendoza said description of his operations as illegal was propaganda. He considers the appointment of a committee to investigate him as routine, probably because he trusts the investigation will not reveal anything.

It was also learned that besides purchasing the land at a much higher price than its true value, he planned to obtain a profit of millions through a transaction with the IDB which only institutions owning land in Tegucigalpa for low-cost housing are eligible to conduct.

The following statement by Secretary of State for Finance and Public Credit Valentin Mendoza sheds more light on the fact that these purchases involved many more millions than had been revealed, and that an exhaustive investigation of these dealings will reveal the scope of the entire operation. Here is an interview with Valentin Mendoza:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Mendoza, was the purchase of the La Soledad land legal?

[Answer] As far as I know, the purchase is legal. It complied with all legal procedures. That is why I cannot understand the excessive publicity given to such a simple matter, when similar purchases have been made in the past and nothing was said. In fact I suspect there is something behind this attempt to involve me personally and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

[Question] The attorney general said he was carrying out orders from the president to purchase that land.

[Answer] Generally there is a procedure for signing contracts exceeding 60,000 lempiras. This is a resolution, an agreement, from the executive branch where by the attorney general is authorized to sign contracts exceeding 60,000 lempiras. This being so, through such a resolution the attorney general is authorized to undertake this type of transaction.

[Question] Do you still enjoy the support of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia?

[Answer] The fact that I continue as secretary of state for finance and public credit, appointed by the army, means that I do have such support. Otherwise, I would definitely no longer be holding that post. [end recording]

Attorney General's Statement

PAO20443 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Attorney General Serapio Hernandez Castellanos said President Policarpo Paz Garcia is mainly responsible for the scandal involving the sale of land to the state. The attorney general maintains Paz Garcia was ill-advised to order the appointment of the investigating committee since, according to the law, such an investigation should have been conducted through the National Constituent Assembly. He adds that the deputies must name a committee to investigate the supposed participation of Paz Garcia and establish responsibilities.

Hernandez Castellanos claims the secretary of state for finance, Valentin Mendoza, duped the president in the purchase of the land, and noces that he certainly would not like to be in the secretary's shoes.

COUNTRY SECTION HONDURAS

FIRST INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER GOES OUT OF BUSINESS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The first independent newspaper founded in Honduras, the daily EL CRONISTA, finally went out of business yesterday after toiling for 83 years in the field of domestic journalism.

The newspaper had suffered a lengthy period of decline following the introduction of the "offset" system in our country, which modernized printing nationwide and put the respected local papers, EL CRONISTA and EL DIA in a precarious situation.

The latter succumbed several years ago, to the disappointment of journalists in general.

EL CRONISTA appeared for the first time on August 26, 1898, under the direction of the revered writer, Juan Ramon Molina. In 1912 Paulino Valladares took over the reins and under him it enjoyed its greatest renown.

The learned Rafael Heliodoro Valle, in his "History of Journalism in Honduras," said that EL CRONISTA under Paulino Valladares was the newspaper with "the best ideological content and the best editorial style."

Yesterday the newspaper closed its doors and its owner, Margarita de Valladares, said that the company had been declared bankrupt.

9015

COUNTRY SECTION HONDURAS

CANDIDATES MEET TO DISCUSS CENSUS PROBLEMS

PA251705 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The correction of the national electoral census drew the attention of the four presidential candidates who jointly analyzed several proposals made by the advisory commission of the four political parties in the presidential race.

The presidential candidates may meet with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and the superior council of the armed forces.

Here we have a report by (Francisco Valeriano Giron) with Miguel Andonie Fernandez:

[Begin recording] [Valeriano Giron] The verification of the national electoral census has occupied most of the attention of the four presidential candidates who met yesterday to analyze the proposals made by the coordinating commission of the four parties. Here is what Andonie Fernandez has to say about this. Andonie Fernandez has been appointed spokesman of the four presidential candidates for this.

[Andonie Fernandez] We have just ended the first meeting of the four candidates after we heard a report given by the commission, made up of members of the four parties, so the meeting held this morning was simply a meeting to analyze the proposals made by the commission members. We will continue to work in this regard.

[Question] What are the proposals?

[Answer] Everything boils down to the correction of the census. This is basically the main issue. So far we have the consensus of the four candidates on the need to find a formula to correct the census.

[Question] Could you tell us about some of the alternatives that were presented?

[Answer] They are simple. They consist of eliminating the claims of fraud or leaving them. In the end we decided to propose that the government continue reviewing these claims.

[Question] However, according to the electoral law, there are only 7 days left in the deadline for this review.

[Answer] One of the possibilities proposed was to have the constituent assembly issue a decree extending the deadline. This is one of the existing obstacles, but it seems that this is being solved according to the decision of the experts in this matter.

[Question] Does this mean that the day of the elections will be postponed?

[Answer] We are holding to 29 November as the day of the elections and the four candidates are trying to prevent a postponement. It seems that future events will determine this. So far the date of the elections remains the same. However, there is a lot of work involved. The only thing I can say is that the four parties are very interested in having the best elections in order to obtain the trust of the Honduran people. [end recording]

COUNTRY SECTION HONDURAS

ARMY CHARGES CAMPAIGN SEEKS TO HINDER ELECTIONS

PA271827 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1605 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran army charged today that a campaign exists which seeks to destabilize the electoral process and internal peace.

At the same time, the Honduran army reiterated its commitment to guarantee the electoral process "to its culmination with the holding of free and honest elections which will faithfully reflect the sovereign will of the people."

The army also explained that members of its organization and the police have in no way participated in illegal arrests of citizens who are reported missing and whose relatives claim that they were arrested by members of the state security organizations.

The army announces that all the arrests by its security officials have been made with judicial warrants or in some cases to prevent crime.

It specifies that in view of the complaints made by relatives of missing persons who blame the army and its security organizations for arresting them and denying their whereabouts, "the high command ordered an exhaustive investigation which has shed the results mentioned above."

The army indicates that the reports which accuse it of irregular actions are part of a campaign against the electoral process and to destabilize internal peace.

The Honduran armed forces also deplore the fact "that there are Hondurans who, in collusion with foreign extremists, seek to create a schism between the people and its armed branch and sow a climate of social upheaval through assaults, bombings and other crimes which have caused justified alarm among the society."

Last Wednesday in Tegucigalpa a high-powered bomb exploded on the third floor of the Legislative Palace and minutes later two U.S. military advisers were machine gunned.

The latest charges against the army were made by Marco Virgilio Carias, the president and founder of the Honduran Socialist Action Party (PASO), who was kidnapped and subjected to torture for 2 weeks.

COUNTRY SECTION HONDURAS

NAVY CHIEFS DISMISS FEARS OF JOINT MANEUVERS

PA292150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1851 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Col Ruben H. Montoya, commander of the Honduran navy, today described the military maneuvers to be carried out jointly with U.S. forces in October as "not dangerous because they are for training purposes."

The maneuvers are part of the hawk view series begun by several Latin American armies in the late 1970's. The exercises to be held in Honduras are designed to train the navy in the interception of and search for enemy vessels.

Three each Honduran and U.S. patrol boats, Honduran air force fighter planes and U.S. reconnaissance planes are involved in the exercises.

U.S. personnel involved number 160, who will be supported logistically by an LSD amphibian craft that will not participate directly in the maneuvers, but will be anchored in Puerto Cortes, on the Honduran Atlantic coast.

Col Edmundo Torres Chavez, chief of the Puerto Cortes naval base, said that "the maneuvers should not alarm anyone and should not provoke adverse reactions from the governments of the Central American area."

This was Torres Chavez' response to charges of "intervention" made by spokesmen of the Nicaraguan Government, who have strongly opposed the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers, despite the fact that they will take place in Honduran territorial waters.

"The maneuvers do not reflect a bellicose attitude on the part of Honduras and the U.S. navy. We need to train and to become more professional and these maneuvers will help us to attain that objective," Torres Chavez explained.

Torres Chavez said he does not understand the fear of the Sandinists who govern Nicaragua and "who choose to see as aggression a lesson that Hondurans wish to learn from the Americans in the area of naval strength."

"The charges of interventionism and of plans to invade Nicaragua are unfounded and childish," Colonel Torres Chavez said in closing.

BRIEFS

RELEASE OF SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS--"Sources close to Honduran groups in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Salvadoran people announced yesterday that, following mediation by the Mexican Government, led by Jose Lopez Portillo, the Honduran Government has agreed to release shortly some 50 Salvadoran prisoners detained in our country over the past 3 months." The sources, who refused to give dates and procedures for the release of the Salvadorans, said that the release was agreed upon during the Honduran president's recent trip to Mexico. The Mexican request was based on the French-Mexican recognition of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). Honduras will give the Salvadoran prisoners "political prisoner" status prior to their liberation, while Mexico will offer them asylum on its territory so that they can leave for that country, as FSLN guerrillas used to do. [PA270345 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Sep 81 p 11]

BRIEFS

PEMEX DIRECTOR'S TOUR--London, England, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) Director Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid arrived here today on a working visit that will also include Italy and Spain. His aim is to strengthen and broaden PEMEX relations with European countries. Moctezuma Cid leaves 1 October for Rome and is scheduled to arrive in Madrid on 4 October. [FL291439 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0250 GMT 29 Sep 81]

NAVY SECRETARY TO ROK--Mexico City, 28 Sep (NOTIMEX)--Navy Secretary Ricardo Chazaro Lara left today for the ROK to attend the 33d anniversary celebrations of the Korean armed forces. Chazard Lara will be in the ROK from 1 to 4 October. [FL291439 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0215 GMT 29 Sep 81]

PURCHASE BY SHELL OIL—London, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Mexico gained one more market for its petroleum when Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] Director Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid and Shell Oil President Peter Holmes signed an agreement today. PEMEX will sell to Shell a mixture of heavy (Maya) and light (Isthmus) oil, which the company will sell through its world network. PEMEX has pledged to supply the oil at a rate of 50,000 barrels daily during the last 3 months of this year. According to oil industry sources, the agreement gives Mexico a sizable market for its growing production at a time when it is not easy to find new clients due to surpluses in the world market. Shell announced that it is making great efforts to diversify its sources of supply, even though it has gained regular access to a source having vast reserves and which is politically stable and practices a policy of moderate prices. It was learned that a study is being conducted on the possibility of increasing the supply to a rate of 100,000 barrels for next year and the possibility of developing it even more. [Text] [FL292339 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2304 GMT 29 Sep 81]

COUNTRY SECTION NICARAGUA

ARCE CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA261711 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Sep 81

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce spoke in Paris on the mistaken U.S. policy in Central America. The effects of the world economic crisis on Central America and the mistaken U.S. policy towards the area could lead the Central American countries to the brink of war in a few months, warned Commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the political commission of the Sandinist front.

Commander Arce headed a Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] delegation of observers at the socialist international bureau meeting which ended in Paris today.

He said that U.S. policy considers the Central American problems and the solutions which the peoples are giving the crisis situations as conflicts between east and west. Therefore, poverty, backwardness and the great difficulties which the countries of Central America and the Caribbean are experiencing today motivate the oppressed peoples to rise up and fight with gun in hand, as in El Salvador and Guatemala, while the United States considers this struggle in advance of communist bloc, he said.

The Sandinist commander said that the Salvadoran revolutionary struggle is the center of tension, but explained that the basis of the regional problems in general is economic. To support this he cited the desperate situation of Costa Rica and the economic restrictions which have been adopted in Honduras and Guatemala.

COUNTRY SECTION NICARAGUA

HUMBERTO ORTEGA CALLS ON YOUTH TO MOBILIZE

Humberto Ortega Speaks to Youth

PA302327 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Text] At the meeting that the Sandinist army held at noon today with the Central American youths and students, commander of the revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, chief of the Sandinist armed forces, asked the Central American youths to be more responsible at this time of danger that the Central American region is experiencing. Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra told the youths that the hawk view naval maneuvers that will be held by the North Americans in cooperation with the Honduran Government in the Atlantic near Nicaraguan territory are a threat to the whole Central American isthmus and the Nicaraguan people and revolution.

The defense minister indicated that the Central American youths have the responsibility to denounce those actions by issuing appeals to the people just as the Nicaraguan revolutionary government is doing. During the current month [as heard] the government will mobilize all sectors to prevent any aggression promoted by the reactionaries who would like to intervene in our territory. They won't achieve this goal because the vanguard, the FSLN, its army and all the people will take up the liberation rifles at the decisive moment. Here is Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra addressing the Central American youths at noon today:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] less defensive and passive. Although it continues to be a youthful struggle, it must also be more serious and important. This is what we are demanding from our Central American youth in these very dangerous moments for all the brother Central American peoples. We are really demanding a more responsible position considering your duty as students and youths to your people first of all and, if we consider ourselves internationalists, to the Central American peoples.

You have to be [words indistinct] in the denunciations and the mobilizations which must be carried out in Central America against, for example, military maneuvers such as the ones on the Caribbean coast, on Central America's Atlantic coast and other military maneuvers which the yankees are promoting with allied governments to create instability in the region and to prepare [words indistinct] for an intervention.

Only with the organized and dynamic activity of the youths at the head of all sectors of the Central American nations can we tie the hands of the (?most radical

ones) who want to intervene and in a bloody manner resolve Central America's problems with weapons and the marines as in the past.

We have called for a permanent mobilization in October of all the workers, youth, women, old people, in sum, all the people. [Words indistinct] to mobilize in the streets, in the factories, in the neighborhoods, villages, in the (?ports), in the mountains, on the farms, in sum, to mobilize throughout the country to express their support for the revolutionary government, the FSLN and more than their support, their decision to take up the liberation rifles and to shed our last drop of blood defending the last inch of our fatherland's territory. [end recording]

Military Leaders Meet

PA302333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Leaders of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] today greeted the delegates who are participating in the Central American youth and students meeting at the Carlos Aguero military school. Commander of the revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister; brigade commander Joaquin Cuadra, chief of staff of the Sandinist armed forces; brigade commander Hugo Torres, Carlos Carrion and Father Fernando Cardenal of the 19 July Sandinist youth participated in the dialogue between the Sandinist military men and the representatives of the vigorous Central American revolutionary youth.

On addressing the Central American student delegates, Commander Hugo Torres stressed that the meeting was being held in the place where the basic infantry training school, an elite group of the genocidal Somozist guard, used to be located. These facilities have not been turned into a school for the people's soldiers, who are defenders of the national sovereignty and the Sandinist people's revolution. The Nicaraguan leader told the delegates of the countries of the area that their stay in Nicaragua has had very positive results and that the experience will be reflected in the struggle of their respective peoples.

COUNTRY SECTION ', NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK ON REGIONAL AGRARIAN REFORM COUNCILS

PA250230 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Sep 81

[Text] This afternoon, the fifth regional agrarian reform council was formed for the second region of Managua. Jaime Wheelock Roman, commander of the revolution and minister of agricultural development, had this to say about the importance of that body:

[Begin Wheelock recording] Although it is true that the regional councils participate in a basic way in the ministry and in the mass organizations, we wanted to include the municipal juntas—a delegate from the departmental and municipal juntas—in order to allow the regivents of those municipalities and departments to participate directly, by voicing their questions and their demands as formal representatives of the community.

However, the basic issue—and this is established in the regulations that we are going to approve in the immediate future—is the power, the functions of the council.

The council is not really responsible for implementing agrarian reform. Agrarian reform is formally implemented by the state. Logically, in practice it will have to be carried out by the people themselves, the organized people. What the council does, initially is to advise the regional delegation, in order to subsequently support the proposals for agrarian reform that are remitted to the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform.

Secondly, the council has various forms of action, of participation, that can be listed in the following order. First, it participates in the formulation of plans for development and agrarian reform. Second, it is its duty to supervise the implementation of those plans and programs. [end recording]

COUNTRY SECTION NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

FRG MINISTER'S VISIT--FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is expected to come to Nicaragua sometime during the first two weeks of October. According to reports, the minister will be accompanied by 50 persons who will form technical and economic commissions. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 81]

cso: 3010/36

COUNTRY SECTION PARAGUAY

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED STATES INTERVIEWED

PY291933 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 26 Sep 81 pp 10-11

[Interview with Mario Lopez Escobar, Paraguayan ambassador in Washington, by ULTIMA HORA in Asuncion; date not given]

[Text] ULTIMA HORA: What is the current status of bilateral relations between the United States and Paraguay?

Lopez Escobar: The visit of Mr Luther Holkins, U.S. trade undersecretary, heading a commercial mission to Paraguay, then Minister Ugarte Centurion's visit to the United States which was a very positive step, and finally the recent visit of our foreign minister have been highly positive milestones in our bilateral relations with the United States.

We should not forget the auspicious event of U.S. Representative to the OAS Middendorf's visit as an envoy of the U.S. Government to talk on various topics of bilateral relations with our government. He returned greatly impressed. And I want to emphasize this impression because, at a lunch the day before my trip to Asuncion and in front of Latin American ambassadors, he made an extremely positive declaration, saying that he was a sincere admirer of President Stroessner's government and the Paraguayan people; that he considers the situation in our country as a miracle, both economically and socially. Ambassador Middendorf talked at length about the Paraguayan miracle and said that, despite its geopolitical difficulties, despite its distance from the ocean, despite all its problems, Paraguay is in a prosperous situation, a better one not only in Latin America but anywhere else in the world in the economic aspect. This was for me a true reflection of the current U.S. attitude toward Paraguay, considering that Middendorf is not only a diplomat but also a highly qualified businessman who had been a navy undersecretary until not too long ago; and considering that he was talking officially for the United States at a semiofficial event.

ULTIMA HORA: What does the U.S. military assistance to our country consist of, and what is done with it?

Lopez Escobar: The Carter administration had canceled the funds for military assistance. That military assistance ends up being social assistance, because our country has ever since I can remember used that military assistance mainly

for the development of the people. With the so-called military assistance tractors, agricultural equipment have been bought, never rifles or cannon. At this moment I consider that assistance very scanty in relation to current necessities. It seems to me that it has to be renewed on the basis of our armed forces and the utilization of such funds for social assistance. I believe that, as a friendly country and as a loyal ally of the United States in all difficult situations, Paraguay deserves substantial aid, different from the symbolic aid it is receiving now.

ULTIMA HORA: How are U.S. official circles, and even the American people, taking the current situation of Soviet military superiority?

Lopez Escobar: For a long time Russia has been a rather continental power. Now it seems that Russia intends to present itself in the international arena with a new dimension as a naval power.

The Soviets have nuclear submarines and ships on all oceans of the world--some of them nuclear-powered--competing for the first place as world power with the United States. This is the Soviet Union's new dimension, with the conviction that throughout history naval power has been the determinant of superiority in all areas. So I think that the U.S. Government, fully conscious of past errors about "detente"--which has been nothing but a ruse to buy time for the communist cause--is now determined to maintain peace at all costs, except through surrender or submission or humiliation, such as some that the United States has experienced on many occasions in the past. I am sure that the United States is now studying a way to coexist peacefully, with due respect for the interests of the two powers, but never by surrendering.

[PY291946] ULTIMA HORA: What will the United States do in case of an eventual Soviet invasion to Poland?

Lopez Escobar: I sincerely believe that we will never see such an invasion because I believe that the Russians are quite aware of the present situation. This is a most inappropriate time for the Russians and its satellites to provoke the United States.

ULTIMA HORA: What will be the outcome of the social concerns that the United States is now experiencing regarding the economic policy enforced by the Reagan administration?

Lopez Escobar: We are all aware of President Reagan's successful election campaign which was like a sort of electoral revolution because of his overwhelming victory. But there is at present an obvious discontent regarding the government's economic policy and the possibility of having to confront a recession. But if President Reagan is able to avoid this recession, if he is able to curb what many call the galloping inflation rate, he will have certainly assured, if not his own reelection, the election of whomever his party decides will be its next presidential candidate. This is obviously a difficult situation that the Reagan administration and the Republican Party are confronting at present.

ULTIMA HORA: Sir, is there any possibility that Paraguayan President Stroessner and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will hold a meeting?

Lopez Escobar: Any good friends like President Reagan and President Stroessner can hold meetings at any time, but from what I know there is nothing in this regard yet. But such a meeting can take place at any time. There is nothing planned in this regard, but since a president can extend an invitation to his colleague, I believe that President Stroessner may well visit the United States just as the U.S. President or the vice president may visit Paraguay. The possibility of such a meeting is opened and it may take place at any time.

ULTIMA HORA: What is the attitude on the Yacyreta Hydroelectric Dam project in the United States?

Lopez Escobar: It is very important. At the U.S. Government level, Paraguay has maintained a clear and well-defined position regarding the execution and acceleration of the Yacyreta undertaking. It also earned the respect of the United States regarding the bid offered by Allis Chalmers for the sale of turbines, because the United States understood our decision of not only accepting the cheapest offer but also one that would comply with the suggestions submitted by the consulting firms. All of this has been looked on favorably by the United States, which believes that Paraguay has once again shown its friendship toward the United States and its good sense in choosing the best of all the offers that had been submitted. Moreover I believe this will be the beginning of a series of U.S. investment in Paraguay.

COUNTRY SECTION PARAGUAY

FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN SPEECH PUBLISHED

PY011958 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Text of speech delivered by Alberto Nogues, Paraguayan foreign minister, on 25 September 1981 at the UN General Assembly]

[Text] Peace, which is the reason for being and the ultimate goal of the 1945 Charter, demands our constant attention. It is the main subject that dominates all our discussions and it is unceasingly demanding the most of our creative capacity.

But this is only natural since we are all here to speak of peace, to exalt it, to struggle for it, and to defend it. All of us, absolutely all of us, are irreplaceable protagonists in this joint undertaking and in the light of this inevitable fate in which all ceremonialism falls through. Everyone of us has the right to issue his opinion on how to achieve peace in this world.

But today, the world is still experiencing shock after shock in this regard. War, terror, and crimes cast a shadow, intimidate, and even erase all hopes of achieving peace. We need only to cast a quick glance at the world to find that violence is enthroned on our planet. We have raised our voices in this forum to denounce this as in the case of Afghanistan, which has been trampled by the invasion of Soviet troops; or Kampuchea, which is militarily occupied by Vietnamese forces. Moreover, the Middle East and several regions in Africa are the scene of tense situations that pose a threat to world peace.

But America is also experiencing the scourge of violence. For more than 2 years El Salvador has been experiencing the ravages of a genocidal war supported by well-known sinister plans. In compliance with its tradition of respecting the principle of nonintervention, Paraguay repudiates any effort that tries to subject El Salvador to any other power than that which is freely expressed by the Salvadoran people through democratic means. Because my country has always categorically upheld the principle of nonintervention—like in the case of Nicaragua when in 1979 Paraguay issued a solitary vote in this regard—we repudiate any type of foreign intervention in El Salvador. I am pleased and proud to say that Paraguay's international position in this regard has not wavered or changed an iota. We are faithful to the fulfillment of our international commitments and to those principles that are the basis for the dignity of nations.

Mr President: My country has shown an explicable interest for everything that concerns the Law of the Sea from its very beginning 25 years ago. It is well known that we are a landlocked country, but this has been a challenge that we have confronted with undaunted will. We have the obligation of overcoming those obstacles that block our access to the sea and of obtaining other benefits from the sea. This is why at the proper time Paraguay will request its legitimate rights at the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea.

For many years this landlocked situation has severely undermined my country's development but today we have fortunately overcome this situation thanks to the patriotic and excellent leadership of President Alfredo Stroessner.

At present Paraguayans can brandish the following facts: A 10.4 percent annual growth rate; a less than 16 percent inflation rate; a balance of payments that has been registering a surplus in the past 10 years; a per capita income over \$1,000; the guarani and the dollar have maintained an almost invariable rate in the past 20 years; a national budget that does not register a deficit, and an important increase in exports.

[PY012010] As President Stroessner has accurately stated in his message to congress last April, "Our thriving development is the result of the peace we have been able to achieve; something which we are willing to defend with all our might without surrendering in the struggle against those factors that are opposed to national causes. We have been able to replace shameful anarchic regimes with freedom and order. We are not interested in any democracy that will weaken free institutions and support sterile demagogy. For us, democracy is the enforcement of the will of the people within the framework of the law. For us, freedom means making human rights compatible with the achievement of well being."

Mr President: The government presided over by President Stroessner enforces a foreign policy that upholds international coexistence and promotes ties that uphold international coexistence and promotes ties of solidarity with those countries that share with us the same ideals of independence, democracy, and freedom.

Paraguay has traditionally maintained a clear position in support of American integration and during this century it has actively participated in all political and economic organizations that have been established in this continent to which it belongs because of its geographic situation and trade relations.

In keeping with these principles of solidarity and integration, Paraguay is also a member of the so-called River Plate Basin System with the objective of accelerating the social and economic development of one of the richest regions in Latin America. Moreover, my country has undertaken the construction of two hydroelectric dams on the Parana River; the first, which is being built jointly with Brazil, will have an installed potential of 12.6 million kw; and the second, which is being built jointly with Argentina will have an installed prential of 4.2 million kw.

Mr President: I cannot end this brief address without answering the impudent statement--one more of impudent, truculent and common verbiage--issued yesterday (Thursday) by the Cuban foreign minister.

The overt policy and criminal interference in the affairs of other nations that is practiced by Fidel Castro, a very well-known satellite of a superpower, was felt by Paraguay in 1959 and 1969 when Cuban weapons and equipment were found in the hands of international bandits who had entered Paraguay over the extensive border that it has with Argentina. That invasion attempt, which had the sinister intention of making my country a communist one, was severely repressed by the Paraguayan people themselves, who were in arms, and by the regular forces of the nation.

Paraguay severed diplomatic and consular relations with Cuba in 1960 and since then it has repudiated Fidel Castro's bloodthirsty tyranny. My country has never achieved a compromise with the Castroite regime, something which has proven to be fatal for other American nations.

This is why we are neither astonished nor fearful of the loutish statement issued by this arrogant minister.

COUNTRY SECTION PARAGUAY

DAILY HAILS FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN SPEECH

PY011511 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Sep 81 p 5

[Editorial: "Clear-cut Positions"]

[Text] Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues has made a speech at the UN General Assembly. He did so with moderation and propriety, and this alone is worth mentioning.

In fact, from the strictly political point of view, his speech dealt with two basic issues: the first was the defense of principles. In this regard he reiterated the generally accepted but not always implemented doctrine of nonintervention in domestic affairs of other nations.

Within this context the foreign minister had the opportunity to take a good stand by reminding many people that Paraguay had been the only country to remain faithful to principles and to vote against the intervention in Nicaragua. Time has proven that Paraguay was right and this is a source of embarrassment for the many who now decry the presence of communism in that country.

In keeping with its prior attitude, Paraguay is currently upholding the same position toward the serious problems in El Salvador. It is only right that it should do so at this high forum because it evidences a coherent international policy of which few can boast.

However, Cuba is involved in this issue and its foreign minister did not miss the chance to make sensationalist remarks against the Paraguayan government.

Refuting them turned out to be easy for our foreign minister. To counter the stream of invectives from the Cuban foreign minister, Nogues merely exhibited the figures which prove Paraguay's growth at every level. Tied to the yoke of Soviet imperialist interests, Cuba can hardly boast of the same.

Furthermore, it would be difficult for it to explain, much less justify, the shedding of Cuban blood in Angola, Somalia and other African regions.

Thus, here we have totally opposite positions. Paraguay displays its growing development, while Cuba, in addition to the hunger of its people who escape every time they get a chance, can only boast of its sorrowful task of bringing war to various parts of the globe.

Therefore, it is worth stressing these attitudes, which are not prompted by opportunism or nationalistic chauvinism, or aimed at gaining circumstantial advantages, but to make us Paraguayans make ever-increasing efforts for following the right path of development in freedom and peace.

It is true that we still have a long way to go. The improvement of the nation's institutional framework must be a task for all of us. However, our achievements to date, which allow us to speak clearly before the world, must provide the incentive for reaching out after greater goals every day.

COUNTRY SECTION PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

SECURITY LAW VIOLATORS SENTENCED--Judge Jose Francisco Apleyard of the Fifth Criminal Court has sentenced Alfonso Silva Quintana, 52 years of age, and his wife Saturnina Almada, 57 years of age, to 4 years' and 10 months and 3 years', respectively, imprisonment for alleged violation of Law No 209--Defense of Public Peace and Freedom of People--because there was evidence of the crimes committed by the two individuals. Judge Jose Francisco Apleyard said that the crimes committed by Alfonso Silva Quintana can be punished in accordance with Article No 8 of Law No 209 and those committed by Maria Saturnina Almada in accordance with Articles No 42 and 98 of the Penal Code. The sentence also indicates that when Alfonso Quintana was called to make his plea, he did not deny the charges made by the investigations police department. [Excerpts] [PY222104 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 21 Sep 81 p 13]

COLORADO PARTY MEMBERS--The Colorado Party has elected its new members during a regular meeting held yesterday. They are: honorary presidents: Gen Alfredo Stroessner and Tomas Romero Pereira; president: Juan Ramon Chavez; first vice president: Sabino Augusto Montanaro; second vice president: Carlos Augusto Saldivar; third vice president: Juan Manuel Frutos; general accountant: Marcial Samaniego; assistant accountant: Juan Esteche Fanego; political secretaries: Pedro Hugo Pena, Adan Godoy Jimenez and Mario Abdo Benitez. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Sep 81 p 7 PY]

BRIEFS

CHINESE ASSISTANCE—Kingstown, St Vincent, 10 Sep (CANA)—St Vincent and the Grenadines is to receive technical assistance from the Republic of China in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and light industries, it has been officially disclosed here. The official release issued today said that in this connection a team of Chinese officials and experts will be visiting St Vincent shortly. Last month, Prime Minister Milton Cato paid official visits to South Korea and Taiwan, at the invitation of their respective governments, during which he signed bilateral agreements. It is expected that those governments will provide assistance in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and light industries. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 10 Sep 81]

CSO: 3025/1001

CHIN A SEN ON PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 12 Sep 81 p 4

[Article: Requirements To Be Met by Political Parties in Suriname]

[Text] The draft of a Surinamese constitution leaves room for diverse political ideologies but political parties will have to meet certain requirements. They will otherwise be excluded from elections. The Surinamese President Chin A Sen said this yesterday when he explained the draft in a press conference in Paramaribo.

For instance, the leadership of political parties must be democratically elected and financial matters must be open to inspection. Every year the leaders will have to publish a review of their financial situation in a government publication. They are permitted to represent exclusively certain ethnic or religious groups.

Chin A Sen said that the new constitution which will go into effect in about a year was inspired by the French presidential system. The most important government bodies will be:

-A president with sweeping powers directly elected by the people. He appoints and dismisses the government which is nevertheless also responsible to the parliament.

-A parliament with a directly elected political chamber and a "social" chamber composed of representatives of district councils, labor unions, etc. This chamber will be appointed by the president from nominations by the participating groups.

Furthermore there will be a revolutionary council acting as adviser to the government. In addition there will be an audit department and an independent judiciary, also empowered to test the constitutionality of legislation.

The army is also entrusted with some important tasks. In addition to national independence it will guarantee that the democratic institutions function properly. It is furthermore instructed to guarantee the conditions for a peaceful transfer to a democratic, social, and just society.

The draft of the constitution is now under discussion in the Beleids Centrum [Management Center], the highest civilian and military government body. It will later be disucssed in people's committees, districts councils, and special interest groups. It will afterwards be subjected to a referendum by the people.

The previous constitution dating back to independence in 1975 was suspended in August of last year. From that moment the emergencyOsituation has been in effect.

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